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WHISKY.
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LEADING BARS, HOTELS
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All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,948—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd Aug.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7538	C. H. S. Tocque.	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

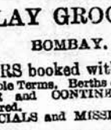
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 401	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain T. HARRISON, 2,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 25th inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mercantile Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

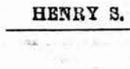
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.
Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

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CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.
WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES
FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.
PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A CATECHISM
ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne ?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards ?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players ?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price ; it may be the Style ; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India ?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos ?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
A. T.
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,350 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 1	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 37-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST.
"THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

FRIDAY, 21ST AUGUST.
Complimentary Benefit to
MR. PERCIVAL KNIGHT.
"THE MESSENGER BOY."

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST.
"THE MIKADO,"
Commencing each Evening at 9-30 Sharp.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY & CO.
W. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Manager.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby INVITE TENDERS FOR RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 30 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 59) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required: they will be payable in Bombay in sixty years from 20th August 1903 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1903.

7. (a) Tenders for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1903, Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December, 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 will be allowed to pay in such instalments and on such dates as may suit their convenience provided that payment be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1903, and provided that payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for a multiple of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid, at 4 per cent. per annum, from date or dates of payment, to 31st day of December 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1903.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 20th August 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES
AT
SERAMPORE,
IN THE
DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,
KNOWN AS
THE
SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS,

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required.

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors,

30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,

or to the AUCTIONEERS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

MR. CLARENCE ALBAN RUSS is authorised TO SIGN my Firm by procuration from this date.

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1903, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 57 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box 'No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill Premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th September next, at 5 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2ND. To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co., Ltd.
Agra, 17th August, 1903.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for RECLAMATION WORKS at Tank Bunder and Mazagon.

The Specification Condition and Form of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5, from the undersigned at whose office the plans can be inspected and further information obtained. The value of the work is about Rs. 7,06,000.

Tenders which must be endorsed "Reclamations at Tank Bunder and Mazagon" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before 1 P.M. Gun fire, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September next.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the Deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. Inst., C. E.,
Engineer on special duty, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 55, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Smallpox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India Trial solicited.

Address:—
DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
42, Jhowtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

IF YOU WISH TO INSURE YOUR LIFE

THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

My language is such that everybody will easily understand it. The cost of the work will be Rs. 5-4 including V. P. charges.

If these statements do not agree with the facts already experienced, we shall pay back the money.

ASTROLOGER PANDIT K. B. SHARMA,
Bombay Out-Fort, Abdul Rahman Street, Opposite Alaibag, Tramway Road.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TROPICAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Cleansing Cooling, Invigorating. For renewing and restoring the Hair, promoting the Growth. Per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

FOR SALE, one Album of available used Stamps of all Native States in India. Rs. 15. Terms, Cash or V. P. P.—RAM GOPAL & Co., Ulwar.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!! by GRAND CLEARANCE SALE, a large Stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of great varieties—HUSSANALLY MOOLA HUKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

TO LET.—A LARGE BUNGALOW, with plenty of accommodation, either whole or by parts #8, Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to M. C COOPER, Middle Colaba.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold and exchanged at Suitable Rates. REPAIRS executed to all makes carefully, promptly and at MODERATE CHARGES. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, by European Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, neighbourhood of Cooperage or Colaba. No Boarding Houses. Address "J.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL, that life is worth living. Rs. 34—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE ROSERY FARM, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, Manageress Mrs. BAKER. Telephone No. 1015.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections. As. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITORS to POONA will obtain decent CYCLES on HIRE from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., 289, Main Street, (opposite the Cantonment Court), Poona.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-3 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-3 for repairs, and it is still going strong, in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Esq. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA: A most Valuable remedy in Habitual Constipation, Possessing tonic laxative properties, it builds up and establishes a regular habit, per bottle Rs. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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TAKE IT THE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING
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MAJOR'S Vitaline

OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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CAN BE HAD ONLY OF **W. MAJOR & CO.,**
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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THE GROUND FLOOR of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s New Premises. Area 4,000 square feet, exclusive of Compound. Marble Floor, Light and Ventilation.

For particulars apply to
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A VALUABLE COTTON PRESS FACTORY at Camp Whadwan, in Kathiawar. Yearly income Rs. 10,000 in normal years. Liberal Commission allowed to Brokers to arrange the bargain. Apply to
DINSHAW PESTANJI GINWALLA,
Ankleswar.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.

Cast Iron Pipes,

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 annually.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Tampling,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARRS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.
SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 1/4	= — 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	= — 1-4
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 11/16	= — 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7/16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	25 3/16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	55	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 37 1-4	= — 1 1-4
New York Demand	45 5 3-4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	pr ct = do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8	pr ct = do
6 " "	3 1-4	pr ct = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3	pr ct = do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	pr ct = do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4	pr ct = — 3-8
7 day market loans	2	pr ct = — 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 5-16. Aug. Sept. Steady plus 1-16d.
Metals.—Copper Braziers £70 = + £1.
Yellow metal £6 1-4d. + 1-4.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d. unchanged.
Bar-iron Belgian £5s. — 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11. unchanged.
Basic Steel Bars £5-1-6 — 0d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1, 3l 1-8. Aug.-Sept. Business done Canal + 1-8.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester quiet Total sales 4,000. Spot. 6·66 — 14. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·37	5·35 +3	5·46 +3	5·34 +2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·30 +2	5·29 +2	5·28 +2	5·28 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	bales
Do. last year	6,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	77	+ 10
Do. do. March	9·73	+ 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	1979	+ 14
Do. do. December	9·62	+ 10
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 18th August 1903 :—

Cotton	2,084 bales.
Wheat	18,499 cwts.
Linseed	2,684 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,65 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1,029 "
Groundnuts	767 "
Castorseed	4,131 "
Rice	1,414 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	4,193 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone steadier.

Bank T.T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do		169 3-4
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		133
Shanghai 30 do do		183
Japan 30 do do		152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash		98·7
1st Settlement		98·5

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd "	4	do.

The Seeds Market is closed owing to a native holiday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·1 +4	5·90 +4

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·49 +3	5·37 +3	5·31 +3	5·32 +3	5·32 +1

March-April 5·31 +3

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged for ready Cotton with little business doing. New Crop prices are also unchanged and steady at Rs. 225 1-2 for Good Broach and Rs. 175 for fully Good Bengals.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530 01—Dikshit and D—Meghjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makardas and Co.
580-01—Mansuklal J and H—The Advocate General vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and others—Makardas and Co.
210,02—Madhavji and V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hargovandas Jagjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.
490-01—Wadia and G—Hoshji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansookhlal B and N.
626-02—R P Mehta—Gunpal Gynoo vs Bhimji Raolhalji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.
259 03—Little and Co—Ramchunder Withoba Balaji and others vs Isaji Noorbhoy—Khunderao S and L.
401,162 9,03—Smetham B and N—Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchunder Withobha Balaji and another—Little and Co.
447,18018,03—Smetham B and N—Isaji Noorbhoy and others vs Ramchunder Withobha and another—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-02—K D Shrop—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Valabbram Ruttoeswar and others—Bhalsankar K and G.I Part heard.
323-02—Balkrishna V and K—Sha Surchand Lowji vs Dulshukh Gulabchand and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
671,01—B Raghawaya—Harry Valabh Lalchund and others vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
121,98—Little and Co—Gooculdas Madhowji xs Ebji Omersey and another—Pestonji Rand K.
595,02—Chothia M B—Jetha Bhimji and Co vs Khoja Suleman Cassum Peer Mahomed—Edgelow G and W.
821,01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Vamalchund and others vs Rugunath Mukund and another—Kanga and P.
871,02—Payne and Co—Gopikabai widow vs Bhasker Jhoraji —K P Mothe.
123,02—Payne and Co—Thuker Madhowji Thakursey vs Khimji Jairam Muranji—Dikshit and D.
175,02—Matubhoy J and M—Chunilal Tribhowan and others vs Ujambai widow—Smetham B and N.
370,02—Tyabji D and Co—Joosub Haji Mahomed Joonas and others vs Issac Fakir Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.
830,01—Khanderao S and L—Samrao Naran Loud vs Janardhan Krishnaji and others—Wadia and G.
(91,96—Thakerdas and Co—Haji Rahimtoola Haji Dawood and others vs Mirja Gummibhoy Hamid—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For decree absolute.

809,01—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs N C Macleod and others—Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

228.02—In person—Gomibai widow vs Oza Premji Gokuldas.
216,03—Dikshit and D—Pragji Soorji vs Pranjivan Tuljaram —Little and Co.
22',03—Edgelow G and W—Sapcorji Sorabji Dubash vs Edulji Dinshai Engineer—Mulla and M.
232,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kallandas Ramji and other vs Augustin Bruel—Crawford B and Co.
188,03—Payne and Co—Framjee Dorabjee vs Mirza Alli bin Mirza Mahomed Salih and another—Tyabjee and Co.
162,03—Madhowjee and V—Jeram Laljee vs Veerbai widow—Payne and Co.
281,02—In person—Bigri Daman Donia vs D M Murvelo.
251,02—Motabhoy R N—Kallandas Rogonbaihdas and others vs Daulatram Choombermal and others.
329,02—Mulla and M—Hormusji Jivanji Patel vs Vithaldas Megbji and others—Tyabji D and Co.
100,4499,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunrajmul Chimandas and another vs Chundrawandas Chataram and others—Bhaisanker K and G.
104,4631,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunrajmul Chimandas and another vs Chundramandas Chataram and others—Bhaisanker K and G.
105,4631,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunrajmal Chimandas and another vs Chundramandas Chataram and others—Bhaisanker K and G.
793—01—Mulla and M—Yesoo Abdool Kadar and another vs Kulsumbi—Tyabji D and Co.
101-02—In person—Ramagovind Bhatker vs Purshotam Babaji Phathzria—In person.
21,01—Mansookhlal and J—The Sunderdas Spg and Wg Co Ld Narandas Khmji—Smitham and M.
20,02—Homer D D—Anandji Pursotam and another vs Nathoo Pragji and others—Vakil M R.
331,99—Thakordas and Co—Khimji Jai am Naranji and others vs Liladhur Huridas—Tyabjee D and Co.

AN SKATING contest has been held in the ice grotto at Dobsina, Hungarian Carpathians. Many English tourists attended. The grotto lies at an altitude of 3,230ft., and the limestone walls are covered with snow and ice crystals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNDAS—August 14, at Cuttack, the wife of R T Dundas, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
HOLMES—August 16, at 16-1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of A C S Holmes, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water 9-25m., 9-16s. Low water, 2-29m. 3-28s.
League Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 15.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The Special Service in connection with the re-opening of the Chancel will be held on St. Bartholomew's Day, 24th Instant, at 6 p. m. Copies of the special form of Service to be used can be obtained at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co., Medowa Street.

RUN OVER.—On Tuesday evening whilst one Kupar Gosari, aged forty-two, a domestic servant, was crossing the road near the Wellington Fountain he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a victoria belonging to one Jaffer of Modikhana. The injured man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where on examination it was ascertained that he had received fracture of two ribs. He was detained for treatment.

AN INDIAN TRADE JOURNAL.—In view of the increasing importance of the Hardware and allied trades of India, it is somewhat surprising that no attempt has been made hitherto to devote a journal exclusively to the consideration of that branch of commerce. Importers and manufacturers will doubtless observe with satisfaction that in Madras "The Indian Hardware and Allied Free Trade Journal," has made its appearance. This publication is described as a weekly reference journal for Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers, and Engineers. It has a guaranteed circulation of 2,000 copies, and should prove a useful medium of advertisement to those interested in the Hardware trades. Special features of the first number are one article upon "the Railway Systems of India," a dissertation upon "Lac Dye" by Mr. H. C. Standage, and a resume of recent "Electrical Engineering Progress in India." The Editor and publisher is Mr. F. C. Gradinger.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Correspondent at Bhownagar writes :—The rain has been holding off for the past twelve or thirteen days. This break has been beneficial to the crops which are thriving well. We have experienced great heat notwithstanding we have had so much rain. This indicates that we will have more rain still. Wadhwan is the only place in Kathiawar where the "Gokal Ashtham" fair is held at its best. This year about eight thousand people were gathered together having come from different parts of Kathiawar and Gujrat. A large shamiana was erected by the Wadhwan Durbar and the guests were provided with refreshments. Races were held, and the band of the Wadhwan State was also in attendance. Everything passed off smoothly. A cricket match was played between Wadhwan Gymkhana and the Bhownagar Parsi team, resulting in the defeat of the latter by 103 runs.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Morgue yesterday, morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquiry regarding the death of Babaji Nagoo, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years who died at his house in Copperam 4th Street Mazagon, on Monday last, from the effects of the injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by Jagannath Luximon, Nagoo Asir, and Khanoo Bhootia. The circumstances under which the deceased was alleged to have been assaulted have been reported. The evidence given by Bhagirthai, the mother of the deceased, Kisson Gunnoo, a Dhobie, and Ali Jainoodin went to show that Juggonnath caught hold of the deceased and threw him down and then with the other accused struck him with their clenched fists and kicked him on various parts of his body. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the deceased's body, deposed that there was peritonitis inflammation of the lining of the belly cavity and a deep congestion of both the lungs, and he believed that death was due to congestion of the lungs. Dr. Powell further stated that external violence might hasten death by congestion of the lungs. Violence might also have caused the peritonitis but he was sure that peritonitis was not the cause of death. There was no appearance of any violence on the body which could have caused or accelerated death by congestion of the lungs. The deceased could not have been hit severely on the body by means of fists without marks being left on the body. An assault of the kind described in the evidence would not have accelerated death by congestion of the lungs.—The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by congestion of the lungs.—At the Mazagoon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent Nolan charged Juggonnath Luximon, Nagoo Asir, and Khanco Bhootia with doing a rash and negligent act likely to cause death. The case was remanded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE PETAMBER SHIVJI.

Mr. Bhandarker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE MALADIN KUBER AND OTHERS.

These insolvents applied for their discharge. Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Dastur, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvents had concealed property at Allahabad. His lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight.

RE TALAKSEY THACKERSEY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of his client's interim order. His lordship granted one month's extension.

RE VISHWANANTH MADHU.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE BAHADURJI NAOROJI POCHA.

The insolvent, who apeared in person, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE JAKARIA AHMED HAJI SAJAN.

This insolvent appeared for his final discharge as a trader. His lordship granted the discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Jamsetjee Naserwanjee ; Parbhudas Thakersey ; Sulleman Hajee Ismail ; Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta ; Morarjee Muljee Thakar ; Atmaram Narayen ; Moti Raichand Lohar ; Saiyad Oomer and another ; Khushal Vanmali Bhowsar ; Oosman Shakoor ; Vishnu Mahlari ; Kaluram Raichand ; and Shaik Cassam Abdul Kadar.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbh rwada,	5	5	16
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	21	14	84
Total plague deaths to date	252,431	214,720	
Same date last year	5	3	81

THE Williamsburg "Star" came out as an eight-page paper a few weeks ago remarks the "New York Herald." Barring the fact that two of the pages were upside down and another was an absolute blank, the typographical appearance was neat and attractive.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Nanabhai Jagannath a muccadam to Mr. Rustomji Muncherji, licensed customs Dalal, was brought on warrant to answer a charge of fraudulently using as genuine a forged document knowing it to be forged, prepared against him by Mr. Khanderao Kashinath Pradhar, index clerk in the import Department of the Collectors Office, Bombay Customs. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Rustomji Muncherji, a customs Dalal, examined by Mr. Nicholson said he held a license No. 117 and acted as Dalal for Messrs A. Chagla and Company in connection with a consignment of tortoise shells from the Persian Gulf. The accused was his muccadum. On the 1st August he paid him Rs. 120 to pay duty to the customs on that consignment and sent him to the customs office with the original bill of entry and its blue copy. On receiving certain information he went to the accused's house in Barbhaya Mohola on the 3rd August and made inquiries as to whether he had paid Rs. 120 into the customs as duty. The accused told him he had spent the money in buying gold and silver and had destroyed the original bill of entry.

Mr. Khanderao Essinath Pradhan stated that on Saturday the 1st August 1903 the accused presented to him an original bill of entry relating to an imported case marked H. A. P. said to contain tortoise shells and consigned to A. Chagla and Company together with a duplicate, which was passing the imported goods out of customs. As the witness was not satisfied with the genuineness of the usual signature of the customs' cashier at the left lower corner of the original bill of entry, he asked the accused to send a peon to him. The accused went away and brought a boy peon named Dashrath Mahadeo to whom the witness gave the original bill of entry and asked him to take it to the cashier's office on the upper floor to ascertain if the signature was correct. Both the accused and the peon left his office and returned sometime after with the same original bill of entry. He (the witness) found that the original signature had been struck off re-written. The first signature appeared to him to be genuine and he handed the original as well as the duplicate to the peon to take them to Mr. Mc. Quade Assistant Collector. At the time of the closing of the office that day he examined the basket containing the original bills of entry in order to re-assure himself as to the genuiness of the signature but could not find that particular bill in the basket. This made him suspicious and he again searched for the bill and made inquiries in the cash department. He was informed that no duty had been paid in respect of the goods and no bill of entry had been entered in the each register and that the cashier had signed no such bill. Further inquires disclosed the fact that the goods had been passed out from Carnac Bunder on the duplicate, and that the peon whom the witness had sent to the cashier's office on the 1st August, with the bill of entry, had not taken it there himself but had handed it to the accused to take it there. The peon had further informed him that he (peon) had obtained the original bill of entry from the Assistant Collector's table and handed it to the accused.

Dashrath Mahadeo, a peon employed in the customs office, said on the 1st of August he was given a bill in black ink by the complainant to be taken to Mr. Sorabji S. Kapadia the cashier. The accused told him he would take the paper to the cashier. The witness gave him the paper and he brought it back shortly after and told him to return it to the complainant. He handed the paper to the complainant. After that the complainant gave him two papers one in black ink and the other in red ink and asked him to take them to Mr. McQuade, Assistant collector for his signature. After that the accused gave him the number of the paper in black ink and asked him to get it for him. The witness brought it from his Sahib's table and gave it to the accused who promised to return it soon. That paper was never returned by the accused.

Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Kapadia, Customs cashier, said that no bill of entry was brought to him on the 1st instant for verifying his signature. He did not remember having passed a bill for Messrs A. Chagla and company that day.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed Sitaram Luxmon to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on the charge of causing the deaths of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichaporia, Thomas Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lionel Hayden, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the accused.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

Wednesday.—The depression in the north-west of the Bay has not yet crossed the coast and has intensified slightly. It still forms part of a large low pressure area in the north-west at the end of which a separate cyclonic circulation continues to be shown. Rain has increased in the Satpuras and to a smaller extent on the West Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, light rain in North East India Deccan, and a few showers in the Indo Gangetic Plain. Pachmarhi has received 6 inches Moulmein and Diamond Island 2 1-2 Lashio Mandalay and Chanda two, Chicut Ratnagiri Sholapur, Akola and Seoni 1 1 2, Amraoti, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Mainpuri one. The depression in the Bay is now apparently central near the South Orissa Coast and is probably advancing a north-west or west north-west direction. The Bay current is very weak and the increase in the rainfall in Satpuras is due to Arabian sea current which has strengthened slightly. During the next 24 hours light to moderate rain will probably be received on the West Coast, in the Satpuras, on the Burma Coast and possibly on the north of East Coast and light rain in north-east India, Deccan. Shower may occur in the Indo-Gangetic plain and west Himalayas and sub-himalayas.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	59 49	60 83½	54 69	57 49
Wednesday, 19th August	0 95	1 12	0 47	0 95
Total	58 44	62 81	55 21	58 44
Total fall to August 19, 1902	21 82	27 89	27 80	27 56
Total fall to August 19, 1901	81 76	45 80	72 74	93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 19TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a slow but steady fall of the barometer over the whole country during the past three days. It is now slightly below normal over most of the country lying to the south of Latitude 24°, and slightly above to its north, the excess being greatest in Lower Sind.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Cochin and south-westerly to nort-westerly at the majority of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh in Cutch and at Verawal, Karachi, Bombay, Poona and Aurangabad.

Temperature variations are generally small in many places. The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Sirsa to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The extent of could is gradually increasing. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the important amounts recorded being between one and two inches at Akola, Amraoti, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar Calicut, Cochin and Raipur.

Weather continues cloudy and showery along the West Coast and in the Bombay Presidency and is likely to remain so.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TWENTY-FOUR bath-chairmen took part in a walking race along the front at Hastings for a distance of two miles each way, pulling their chairs, each containing a passenger of not less than 9st. weight. The oldest competitor, a man of sixty-seven, was awarded a prize for a good performance, although he did not gain a place.

THE MECHANICAL SCULPTOR.

A REVOLUTION IN STATUARY WORK.

Inventive genius and mechanical skill have at last invaded a realm in which, alone and unassailed, the deft hand of man has reigned supreme. To art lovers, whose minds linger around sculpture as the embodiment of the tastes and the will of the great masters, the statement that a machine has been invented to displace manual labour in carving and pointing statuary, and stone figures generally, will sound iconoclastic. But the all-conquering machine has come, and in this instance, it threatens to revolutionise methods which, with but few variations, have held sway even since the days when,

Zeuxis found first the portraiture,
And Promotheus the sculpture,

A representative of "The Daily News" inspected a machine which is capable of producing any class of sculptured figure—highly finished and without the slightest incongruity that might be expected in a machine-made article of this class. Mr. W. G. Jones, an American sculptor, who, with a few other gentlemen, is interested in the invention, courteously explained the working of this wonderful piece of mechanism—which, it should be noted, is a product of the inventiveness and ingenuity not of an American but of an Italian. The machine, which is worked by hydraulic pressure, is capable of executing two figures of like design simultaneously—from life-sized statues to miniature busts. When seen two busts of Homer were being carved, with remarkable accuracy, from solid marble. The intricacies, the indentations the fine lines were reproduced with almost lightning rapidity by the two drills which were controlled and directed by the operator—who, in this instance, is an Italian workman. The machine, though somewhat cumbrous in appearance, responds to the touch of the operator most readily—indeed, its sensitiveness is one of its most surprising characteristics.

The mechanical side of sculptural art is alone affected by this invention. It does not—need we say it?—dethrone the human intellect from its exalted position in conceiving and designing the beautiful. The machine is in fact merely a slavish reproducer of models previously prepared. Designs from our greatest sculptors can a hundred times over be executed in facsimile with amazing rapidity.

It is the mallet and the chisel and the pointing tools that are now doomed to become effete in the sculptor's studio. And we have the assurance that the introduction of the mechanical sculptor will revolutionise the cost of production. Mr. Jones pointed out that the cost of running the machine does not exceed 2s. 6d a day, and that in twelve hours it can turn out as much work—highly finished works of art, insisted Mr. Jones—as now takes by hand two months to complete. The statement is certainly astounding, but anyone who sees the mechanical sculpture in operation can understand its possibilities in rapid production. Mr Jones and his friends own the patent rights in the invention, and, we believe, that Sir A. Conan Doyle is associated with him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Belgravian, 1,591 tons, Captain J Williams will sail to-day for Liverpool and Manchester, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain A E G Tupper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 14th July, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 565 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Nimazi and 65 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, 20th July, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon between 5 to 10 degrees N with heavy sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, Finlay Muir and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles, &c., for Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, to-day at 6 a.m.:—Mr Fienburg, Mr and Mrs H Sibbald, Mrs M Berg and 3 children, Mr S D Warden, Mr J H Allarakhia, Mr W H Thyne, Mr N S Sodhi, and Mr Tapissier.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	....Quayle		Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	....Comdr W G Beauchamp		R I Marine
R I M S D

INFECTION COMMUNICATED BY BLANKETS.

The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

Low priced goods are frequently second hand.

By dealing with Manufacturers you can be absolutely certain that all goods are new, perfectly clean, and absolutely free from risk of infection.

A **NECESSITY** OF THE HOT SEASON.

TUSSAH SERGES,

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Send for SAMPLES.

A Constituent Writes :—

"A short time ago, a packman with TUSSAH "SILK for sale came to the verandah. It occurred "to me to test the threads under the microscope "the result was not silk but cotton.

"Two days later another cloth merchant with "goods on which was the Dhariwal ticket, presented "himself. At once I put the threads of each piece "under the microscope.

"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

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HENRY'S Prime (Cigar shaped)	5in.	long	2 0
HENRY'S No. 1 Do.	4½	"	1 14
THOMSON'S Prime, with straw	6	"	2 0
DAWSON'S Prime Do,	5	"	1 12
NOBLE'S Musters, without	4½	"	1 6
ROGER'S No. 1 with	4	"	1 4
FIVE Minutes, without	3	"	1 2

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1st Lesson write any word, 2 Hours' Study.
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J. REGBIE,
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1903.

THE MULKOWAL DISASTER AND INOCULATION.

In the House of Commons the other day the member for Barrow-in-Furness asked the Secretary of State for India an important question. It was a question whose importance can only be fully appreciated by those who are with us now in India, or have been here, and can understand our position, with a new epidemic of plague bearing down upon us. The question referred to was whether the Secretary of State had received the report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the cause of the Mulkowal disaster in the Punjab, where nineteen people died of tetanus after plague inoculation; and, if so, would he state what action he intended to take on the recommendation of the Commission with a view to re-establishing confidence in anti-plague inoculation; and would he lay the papers before the House? The reply given by Lord George Hamilton to Sir Charles Cayzer demands the closest perusal. His Lordship said—we give his reply in full :—"The report has reached me and is under consideration. It is confined to ascertaining the circumstances which led to the issue of impure plague prophylactic from the Bombay laboratory in the autumn of 1902, and the persons responsible for the same. The question of process to be used in future for the preparation of the fluid, or of the organisation of the laboratory, was not referred to the Commission, and is not dealt with in their report. Measures had previously been taken by the Government to re-establish confidence by reverting to the former method of preparing the prophylactic and by strengthening the staff of the laboratory. At the present stage I am unable to state what orders will be issued upon the report, or whether the papers can be laid before the House." That reply, we have no hesitation in saying, was based upon information supplied by the Administration of the Punjab, and not by the Government of Bombay, within whose jurisdiction the manufacture is carried on, or of the Government of India, which alone could have spoken for the whole country. Yet it is somewhat remarkable that the Secretary of State made reference to the matter of the organisation of the laboratory, of which the question of the honourable member for Barrow makes no mention.

The answer, moreover, implies that the prophylactic used at Mulkowal was, in the opinion of the Commission, impure when issued from the Government Laboratory at Parel. It further stated that measures have been taken to re-establish confidence by reverting to the former method of manufacture—that is the method laid down by the Plague Commission. That method was departed from, but we learn nothing as to what authority was given for such departure; nor—which is more important at the present time to us in Bombay—do we learn that an effort has been made to restore confidence elsewhere than in the Punjab, by ordering the entire cessation of manufacture by the process whose results were so fatal at Mulkowal. The answer given by Lord George Hamilton can only mean this: that the report of the Commission attributes the deaths of those nineteen men to the effects of prophylactic manufactured by the new process—that the new methods were responsible. As to the persons responsible (which the Secretary of State acknowledges to be one of the duties of the Commission to ascertain), his remarks on the abandonment of the approved method can only imply that the blame is laid by the Commission at the doors of the individual who took upon himself to adopt the new method. We should to be sure of his identity. There is only one possible deduction. The serum supplied to the doctors in the Punjab made by that process was contaminated. The methods employed were to all appearances responsible for that contamination. The point upon which the public is entitled to more information is: whether all the prophylactic now being sent out from the laboratory at Parel is manufactured by the old process, or if only the Punjab receives that prepared according to the old. We pointed out some time ago that the Punjab refuses any other. Is Bombay or any other part of India being supplied with prophylactic prepared by the new method—that is the same method as that used with such appalling results at Mulkowal? Are we in Bombay being supplied with it? We have reason to believe that we are. If not, an assurance from Government seems imperative before an inoculation campaign can be attempted. If harmless germs can find their way into the bottles as they are admitted to have done—may not harmful ones, such, for instance, as those of tetanus?

As it stands the result of the Commission's investigation is extremely unsatisfactory. From the remarks of the Secretary of State we gather that it is unlikely the report will be published at all. It cannot very well be, unless the papers are laid on the Table of the House of Commons—a proceeding which would throw them open to the Press. Meantime a reflection is cast upon the officers of the laboratory. Lord George Hamilton may say that such is not intended. But that is the deduction the majority of people will draw from his reply. That is the inference of their medical brethren at Home, as is clearly shown by the fact that in the new edition of "Manson's Tropical Diseases," which has just made its appearance, the author, Sir Patrick Manson, on page 259, has made this observation: "Recently an accident in the Punjab, in which some twenty persons lost their lives owing to the contamination of the prophylactic fluid, shows that the preparation requires to be in much more skilful and scientific hands than is at present the case in India." Sir Patrick thus throws discredit on the officers of the laboratory, and omits to give them credit for the three years of hard work—free of accident of any kind, previous to that at Mulkowal. No more serious reflection on the staff of the laboratory could possibly be made, and it is not to be supposed, for a moment, that the staff can be asked to sit down under it and raise no protest. Sir Patrick Manson's statement, however, cannot be contradicted unless the report of the Commission be published, and that in its entirety. Let us have the report by all means. No good purpose is to be gained by concealing facts. Let us know who is to blame. By no other measure can confidence be restored. The report has been in the hands of Government for more than six months, and it is high time they made up their minds as to the orders to be issued upon it. Both the officials of the laboratory and the public are entitled to be informed the circumstances which led to the issue of impure fluid and who are the persons held responsible for the same—the two questions the Commission was appointed to investigate—as well as the steps which have been taken to provide against any other part of India becoming the scene of a disaster similar to that which occurred at Mulkowal.

GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA.

A LONDON Financial paper draws attention to the fact that no minute study of statistics is required to realise that German trade with the east of Asia has made considerable progress during the last year. Two points are particularly distinctive of the progress, one that German banks are constantly extending their influence in Eastern Asia. The German Asiatic bank, for instance, has recently increased its share capital, and the other that the German steamer lines carry a yearly growing and extraordinarily brisk passenger and freight traffic with Eastern-Asian ports. The "Monatsschrift fur den Orient," commenting on these facts, gives some data on German trade activity in the principal business emporiums of China. Taking these alphabetically we find that Amoy has two German merchant-firms working with a capital of 30,000 marks. Both houses are chiefly interested in industrial undertakings. There is also a German post office. Canton contains twelve such firms whose operations embrace not less than fifty per cent. of the total import of Canton (forty millions on eighty), and seventy-five per cent. of the total exports (sixty on eighty million marks). Thirty coasting boats and six river-steamers sail there flying the German flag. In the town and neighbourhood four German missionary societies with forty-one missionaries labour. A German post office is established here also. Though Foochow entertains but one German merchant-house doing business in tea, German capital is invested there in a long series of undertakings not nominally German. Hankow has made remarkable advances in German trade activity. At present besides a branch of the German-Asiatic Bank, it has nine firms with a working capital of about six and a half million marks. The German share in the Hankow import trade represents twelve millions, that in exports from three to four millions yearly. Four million marks, besides, are invested in the coal-mines of Pingsiang. Five German steamers run between Hankow and Shanghai, one between Hankow and Ichang, and calling at Swatow. A post and telegraph office is established here. Pekin, as we all know, is not officially open to foreign trade; nevertheless two German firms do a considerable retail trade in the Imperial city. German capital is invested in the telephone line from Pekin to Tientsin, and a branch of the German-Asiatic Bank will soon be opened. There is already a German post office in action. Shanghai has considerably attracted German trade; at present there are, besides a branch of the bank, sixty-eight wholesale firms which turn over one hundred and twenty million marks yearly—or twenty-two per cent of the whole Shanghai trade. Two German companies with a capital of two million marks are engaged in silk and cotton weaving, ten millions are invested in four cotton spinning mills, five to six millions in the silk-trade, seven million marks in corn-mills, still larger sums in land-companies, banks, piers and docks, gasworks, etc. Twenty-five large German steamers keep up regular communication along the coast, while the ocean steamers of the Hamburg-American line and the Norddeutscher-Lloyd come and go from Europe. A German mission has fourteen missionaries at work in Chekiang and Kwangsi. The post office here established has a considerable business. Swatow has but two domiciled German firms. But between these and Hongkong and Hankow German steamers keep up active and regular communications. Tientsin is next to Shanghai, the most German town in China. Besides a branch of the German bank it has twenty-nine wholesale firms at work, with nineteen millions of marks capital. Sixty per cent. of the export and forty-five per cent. of the import trade is in the hands of Germans, their capital is invested in the Kaiping mines, their flag flies on an immense number of the ships that carry the trade between Shanghai, Tschifu, Tsingtau, and Tientsin. Tschifu counts within its limits four German merchant firms. The fact that last year 238 ocean steamers visited this port shows its importance for German trade. In these eight towns are the chief centres for German-Chinese trade, but they by no means monopolise it. The firms we have enumerated represent the wholesale business in the first place, but the German merchant is also at work outside the eight chief ports, and a large share of German trade goes through non-German agents in the Far East. It must, moreover, not be forgotten that German commerce with Manchuria, with several Mongolian centres, with Chinese Turkestan, and other places has not been considered in the data given above. Totalling up these trade figures, however, they show that, though later in the field than most other competitors, Germany has succeeded in attracting a large proportion of the trade of China to herself.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION'S REPORT.

IT was made very clear during the course of the exhaustive inquiry by the Irrigation Commission that there were limitations to the extent to which India could be protected from the recurrence of severe famine. When all is done that may be done nature will still have her way in large tracts of country. But the Irrigation Commissioners have preferred to dwell on the utmost possibilities of protective irrigation, and they have not hesitated to recommend large expenditure by any fear that the schemes they propose will not be financially remunerative. Many of the big works projected will not pay for themselves in a financial sense, but the Commissioners were appointed to inquire as to all feasible extensions of irrigation with a view to the prevention of famine, and their recommendations are accordingly liberal and of wide application. They have put forward a programme which will take twenty years to complete, if taken up in its entirety by Government, and which is estimated to cost not less than forty-four crores of rupees, or about 29 millions sterling. In addition to this sum, seventeen lakhs a year are allocated for the encouragement of private irrigation works, which will take the form of well sinking. In many areas wells must still remain the hope of the cultivator, and there exists great scope for their multiplication. It is calculated that the construction of the protective works proposed would reduce the annual famine expenditure by thirty-one lakhs of rupees. Taking this saving into account the proposals of the Commission entail an annual cost for twenty years of forty-three lakhs of rupees in addition to the large sums which are at present being spent on irrigation. The cost will, however, not be considered too great if it ensures that half or a fourth of the loss now entailed on the country by famine and scarcity is spared. As to the extent of the protection to be afforded by their schemes the Commissioners do not speak definitely. But they are careful to point out that the whole of India can never be protected by irrigation alone, and that it is not even possible to utilise for this purpose the whole of the available water supplies. With a water supply in the catchment area of the principal Indian rivers between the Brahmaputra and the Indus equal to a surface flow of 51 billion cubic feet less than seven per cent. is now utilized for purposes of irrigation. To the uninformed critic the immense surplus which runs to waste holds the salvation of India and only criminal official blindness prevents its utilization. But nature cannot be attacked in the free and easy manner of the uninformed. The execution of all the schemes, which the Commissioners recommend will, they tell us, use up only another billion cubic feet of the water now going to waste, while they add that if their recommendations are vigorously and systematically carried to completion they will give all the protection from drought that irrigation is capable of affording in India. Thus it appears and the Commissioners declare that the volume of unused rainfall gives no index of the possibilities of extending irrigation. It is doubtful, however, if this pronouncement will quite appease the persons to whom irrigation has become as blessed a word as Mesopotamia in the mouth of the old lady. In the Bombay Presidency the Commission favour the execution of works, the cost of which comes to a total of 920 lakhs of rupees, in return for which nearly 500,000 acres will be added to the area preserved from drought. In addition to the canal schemes in Gujerat proposals have been put forward for the construction of storage tanks in the Western Ghats, a most important scheme in the interests of the cultivators of the Deccan.

THE dinner intended to have been given to his Excellency the Governor by the members of the Byculla Club on the 2nd September has now been arranged to be given on Thursday, the 3rd September at 8 p. m.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, will proceed on inspection duty to-day to Deolali and Bhusawal, returning to District Head Quarters via Poona on the 25th instant. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant to announce his departure. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Callwell, R.G.A., will command the Bombay Garrison during the absence of the General, Officer Commanding.

SIR EDWARD LAW has left Simla on a short tour in Bombay.

TEN persons were severely burned by the sudden ignition of some chemicals in a Benares ice-factory on Sunday evening. Five are in a precarious condition.

THAT the Panama Canal project should have been upset at the last stage in its passage through the Colombian Senate is no matter for astonishment. There are powerful interests in the State in favour of the rival scheme; and there are probably several Colombian legislators who are now nearer to a modest competence than they were before the question came forward.

THE reappearance of plague in regular epidemic form is now past any question in Central India. Both Mhow and Indore have been suffering severely during the last fortnight. In the former case not less than 10,000 people have left the place, yet the deaths on the 11th instant were returned at 38 and on the 12th at 40. The large Parsee community at Mhow has lost several of its members. All the native schools there and at Indore have been closed, even the Rajkumar College. The camp bazar at Indore, in which the plague started, is now totally deserted.

AT high water a week or two ago a school of half a dozen porpoises appeared for a few seconds on the surface of the Thames, close to the terrace of the House of Commons.

SHEFFIELD'S Lord Mayor has objected to the employment of nude models at the local school of art, but only three other members of the Education Committee voted with him.

To prevent his cow whisking her tail in his eyes as he milked her a peasant near Strasburg tied a lump of metal to the tail. A few minutes later the armoured tail hit him in the face, breaking his jaw and five of his teeth. He is now in hospital.

RICHARD RUCKS, a Berlin detective-inspector, was driving home in a cab, when the driver was stopped by four men, who relieved the officer of all his valuables after making unpleasant remarks about his abilities as a policeman.

RATEPAYERS of Stepney will learn with regret that there is no prospect of the rates, which went up with such a run six months ago, being reduced to their normal figure. For the half-year commencing at Michaelmas the rates will vary from 3s. 9d. in the pound in Mile End New Town to 4s. 2d. in Mile End Old Town, 4s. 8d. in Limehouse, and 4s. 11d. in Shadwell—the highest rates ever levied in the borough.

MOULDIEWARP'S WAYS.

NEW LIGHT ON THE MOLE'S MYSTERY.

BY MARCUS WOODWARD.

A HUNDRED and five years ago the Frenchman Le Court began to study the ways of the mole. He seems to have been the first to do so since the days of Aristotle.

De Vaux gave the world the benefit of Le Court's studies, but not unmixed with his own wit and imagination; and then Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire copied the most effective and imaginative portions of De Vaux's work. And this information every writer on the mole seems to have been content to rely upon and copy during a hundred years.

No one took the trouble to carry a spade into the fields to dig out the mole's secrets for his own satisfaction. And yet the mole is one of the most fascinating of our animals.

As in the case of the otter and the badger (night-workers both), there is a deep mystery in his life, and there is this difference—the otter and badger work by night and sleep by day; the mole works day and night.

Old writers have taught us, writes Mr. Marcus Woodward in the "Daily Express," and truly, to regard the mole as the best type of stupendous animal energy. When he is not sleeping, he is working, for he is always hungry.

He must dig, day and night, with tremendous energy, in order to find food; no animal works so hard as he, or eats so much in proportion to size. Hunger dominates his life.

We know him for a great worker, a great eater, a great drinker, and a great fighter.

Cunning we know he is, too; if you set a trap that you have touched with your hands, you will never catch him. Living chiefly on worms and insects, he sometimes eats mice and frogs, and in his turn, he is a prey to weasels; foxes and badgers eat dead moles, while hawks and owls find him a delicate morsel when they can catch him—which is not often.

He can swim well; he is very fond of bathing; lives in danger of death by drowning from floods; builds himself a fortress of his own; damages crops by exposing their roots, and does good to the land by destroying harmful insects and draining and aerating the soil.

UNRECORDED FACTS.

So much everyone may read in the natural history books—and a great deal more that is pure imagination. Now for my new light on "Old Muldiewarp"—as he is affectionately called in parts.

In the first place, here is a piece of information about the mole that has never, I believe, been published before—an intensely interesting little fact, the credit for which I hasten to give to Mr. Alexander Runciman, of Portobello, N.B., who was kind enough to send it to me, after reading my "Life Story of the Mole," published in the July "Pearson's Magazine."

It corrects a widespread but wrong impression regarding the mole's manner of feeding.

One has seen the mole falling upon his prey with revenous fury, cramming it into his mouth, taking it apparently just as it comes. But here is a most significant action.

The mole's staple food is the earthworm, of course Now the earthworm, as everyone knows, is filled from snout to tail with earth. One can reasonably conceive that earth, to the mole, is unpalatable, indigestible. And so it is more than likely that though he crams worms into his mouth, he does so with the set purpose of getting rid of the earth within the worms.

NEW WAY OF EATING.

Whether the action shows intelligence or instinct, it is of peculiar interest, and certainly more pleasant to contemplate than the cramming theory. Having caught his worm, this is how the mole proceeds :—

First, he seizes it by the tail, of which he bites a small piece; then he turns the worm around. This is accomplished with his paws, the sides of which, while their palms extend towards the front, grip the worm firmly. Then the mole, having turned the worm, draws it into his mouth with a series of short, quick jerks, at the same time moving his paws slightly forward.

And the effect of this movement is to cause the earth to squirt out at the tail-end, the tip having been cut off purposely to give the earth free vent.

Thus the mole secures a clean meal, without any distasteful clay. Evidently he knows that the tail is the proper part of the worm to bite off, and that he must begin feeding at the nose to effect his purpose; for it is clear, says Mr. Runciman, from the conformation of the worm, that only in this way could the trick be done.

I have a new light to throw upon the mole's drinking habits, too—a light revealed by a shepherd of the South Downs.

We know that the moles drink deeply, as they eat prodigously—they must drink often, say the text-books or they die. How, then, is it that moles exist on the high dry summit of the Downs?

ON THE DOWNS.

They are found where the Downs are a thousand feet high, where there is only a thin layer of turf upon hard chalk, and no water. In the summer the few ponds are all dry; there are no streams; even man cannot get water by sinking wells.

Do the moles find the dew satisfies them? They certainly lick the grass when there is dew, but this is not always. Then do they die in wholesale quantities when droughts reign and sheep die in scores? Numbers certainly die, but not all.

The shepherd—and give me a South Down shepherd for a naturalist—solved the mystery. He declared that his mole of the Downs were different from the ordinary mole of the water-meadows and lowlands generally in that they could exist without water. Another case, doubtless, of adaptation to environment in hundreds of years.

On the habitation that the mole builds for himself—his "fortress" as it is called—a great new light has just been thrown by a very careful observer, Mr. Lionel E Adams, whose notes I should say, give more valuable and accurate information than any that have been given to the world since Aristotle wrote.

Mr. Adams has taken to digging himself, and has uncovered hundreds of fortresses and runs.

Some he has found are extremely complicated, others very simple: not one is exactly like another.

The text-books hold that the runs of the fortresses are made on a pre-arranged plan; but the fact is that they are merely the natural result of the mole's excavations when making his home.

He makes his nest—a spherical cavity—from two to six inches below the surface of the ground, disposing of the earth by pushing it upwards through tunnels. When this superincumbent earth is piled high other tunnels are run out from the nest cavity and between this labour the mole is daily driving new runs in all directions in search of the wriggly worm. The earth ejecting tunnels are generally of corkscrew shape.

The average fortress is a foot high, and measures three feet across. The nesting place is about the size of a cottage loaf, and the nest is a ball of grass or dry leaves collected with immense labour. The nest is always found closed with never a hole apparent.

Nearly always the mole builds a bolt-run, leading downwards from the nest and then turning upwards and running to the surface, so that he may escape from his nest when enemies threaten. Sometimes a down-shaft is found running perpendicularly downwards for three feet or so. The old writers told us that these shafts were deliberately sunk as wells, or for stores of worms; but although knots of torpid worms are often found in the shafts it is probable that they are merely abortive bolt-runs.

The mole never uses the same nest two years running. The new nest is generally built atop of the old, and in boggy land is often a substitute for a flooded nest.

It is marvellous how fortresses are excavated and tunnels made in ground as hard as Bunter sandstone, whereon a blow from a spade produces hardly any effect. Yet in this hard ground, where worms are scarce, the moles tunnel wide runs, often a foot below the surface, throwing out stones weighing over four ounces—a mole's maximum weight. Probably the snout and the top of the head do most of the soil-shovelling, and not the hind feet, as is supposed.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

INSURRECTION SPREADING.

TURKS REPULSED AT MONASTIR.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The Turks appear to be unable to cope with the insurrection which is fast gaining ground everywhere.

Small sanguinary encounters between the troops and rebels in the various districts of Macedonia are daily taking place.

It is reported at Sofia that one thousand insurgents have repulsed three battalions after a six hours' fight near Monastir and that the troops had 210 casualties. The insurgent loss is not known.

Numerous other unconfirmed reports have been received, including one that the entire Christian population of Krushevo on the 14th instant were massacred.

CHINESE CRUISER IN COLLISION.

SUNK BY A STEAMER.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Chinese cruiser Huan Tai has been sunk after a collision with the steamer Empress of India near Hongkong.

The Captain and thirteen men are missing.

The Empress of India was badly damaged.

[The Huan Tai was built at Foochow in 1887. She was a composite vessel with one screw and one funnel, barquentine rigged with one military top on the fore and one on the mizzen. Her length was 250 feet, beam 36 feet, and her draught was 20 feet. She had a displacement of 2,110 tons and an indicated horse power of 2,400 tons equal to a speed of 15 knots. For armament she had three 7in. Krupp Breechloaders, three 40-pounder Krupp Breechloaders, and six machine guns.

The steamer Empress of India, which collided with the Huan Tai, was built in 1891 by the Naval Construction and Armament Company, Ld., at Barrow, and belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. She is of 5,905 tons gross, 3,003 tons registered, and is registered 100 A1 at Lloyds. Her dimensions are: length 455·6 feet, breadth 51·2 feet, and depth 33·1 feet. The vessel left Vancouver on the 27th July bound for Yokohama.]

CONGRESS AT MONTREAL.

COLONIES AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce held at Montreal resolved that the colonies should contribute to the Imperial defence with the reservation that Canada should adopt its own method.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Congress at Montreal have adopted resolutions urging the extension of Commercial Treaty rights and the reorganisation of the consular service with a view to the better promoting the trade of the Empire.

A Resolution was discussed urging the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the mutual benefit of the component parts of the Empire, and urging the Imperial Government to appoint a special commission, consisting of representatives from Great Britain, the Colonies, and India, to consider the possibilities of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations of the Empire.

THE ALPINE ACCIDENT.

CLIMBERS NOT KILLED.

FALL INTO A CREVASSE.

The seven tourists who fell while making the ascent of the Diguille Gris fell into a crevasse and were injured but not killed.

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

CHALLENGER'S ALLOWANCE.

The Reliance and the Shamrock were measured yesterday.

The Reliance allows the Challenger 105 seconds.

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER ON FREE TRADE.

NEED FOR A NEW SYSTEM.

Mr. Arnold Forster, speaking at Belfast, said that while he was a believer in free trade he had studied the question intently since Mr. Chamberlain had raised the matter, and he was now convinced of the need of a very great alteration in the present system.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Kent has beaten Surrey by 292.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	12	7	1	4	6	75·00
Yorkshire	22	13	4	4	9	52·94
Sussex	18	6	2	9	4	50·00
Notts	18	6	3	9	9	33·33
Lancashire	21	8	5	8	3	23·08
Worcestershire.	13	7	5	6	2	15·63
Essex	18	6	6	6	0	...
Kent	17	6	6	5	0	...
Somerset	15	5	6	4	—1	—9·09
Warwickshire.	16	3	4	9	—1	—14·28
Surrey	22	6	9	7	—3	—20·00
Derbyshire	14	4	7	3	—3	—27·27
Hampshire	11	1	7	3	—6	—75·00
Leicestershire..	16	1	7	8	—6	—75·00
Gloucestershire	18	1	9	8	—8	—20·00

SIR JOHN T. BRUNNER, M. P., chairman of Brunner, Mond, and Co., chemical manufacturers, has officially intimated that his co-partner and himself will present to Northwich and the county of Cheshire a secondary school equipped for the teaching of 200 scholars.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM PERSIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

His Excellency Mofakhames Sultan, Consul-General for Persia in India, paid a visit yesterday to the Council Hall, Poona, and on behalf of the persian community of the Bombay Presidency presented their sincere congratulations to Lord Northcote upon his nomination to the Governor-Generalship of Australia. He also expressed regret at his Excellency's departure from India.

HERR MAX SCHIFFLER IN POONA.

ROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE.

POONA, AUGUST 19.

Herr Max Schiffler, the German Journalist, who is travelling round the world on a bicycle, arrived in Poona last Friday from Lanowlli. He has travelled 35,262 miles on bicycles. He has used three machines and thirteen pairs of tyres. At Agra he was presented with a new bicycle by the Grand Duke of Hesse. He is 29 years of age, and carries on the bicycle a small silk tent and most of his personal luggage which weighs about 240 lbs. From Poona he goes to Hyderabad (Deccan), thence to Madras through Southern India to Ceylon He goes to Karachi, travelling in Northern India at the end of the next hot weather. He goes to Germany to see his people before essaying a visit to Australia.

POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Sir James Monteath's prize in connection with the Golf tournament was hotly competed for. It was single match play one round of the links and 29 competed The prize was won by Colonel Carter who played a very steady even game. The following are the results :—Colonel Carter 6 handicap, 3 up; Mr. Tom Lemesurier 12, —1 up; Major Young 6, all square; Mr. Fred Young 10, all square ; the Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley, scratch, 1 down ; Mr. F K. Boyd, scratch, 1 down ; Major Anderson, scratch, 2 down ; Colonel Tevershaw 10, 2 down ; Mr. Fry, scratch, 3 down ; Mr. Plunkett 6, 3 down ; Mr. Bromley 16, 3 down ; Colonel Campbell 3, 4 down ; Captain Kennedy 14, 4 down ; Sir Robert Low 12, 5 down ; the Hon'ble Mr. Zate 12, 5 down ; Mr. Morrison 9, 7 down.

THE PERIM BALFE POINT LIGHT.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The Government of India have decided to take over from the Perim Coal Company the Balfe Point Light on the Island of Perim and to increase the range of visibility of the light from five to ten miles. Credit of this innovation is largely due to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who pressed the matter upon the Government of India.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 19.

The District Magistrate decided to-day that he need not commit Lieutenant Rickford to the Madras High Court being, under Section 254 of the Criminal Procedure Code, empowered to inflict adequate punishment himself. The Court, therefore, framed charges of cheating on three counts, namely, by issuing cheques that were afterwards dishonoured on Messrs. Higginbotham and Company for Rs 75, Messrs. Spencer and Company for Rs. 150, and to a fancy goods dealer for Rs. 17.

As the accused was undefended the Court explained the charges, and asked Rickford to plead. He said : I plead not guilty. My defence is that I did not obtain goods or cash dishonestly. I have no witnesses to call here, but I prefer to be tried by the High Court of Madras with Lieutenant Plant if this is permissible.

His Worship promised to pass orders on Friday next.

A CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

A conference of railway officers, whose object was to settle various claims of one railway against another, has just concluded here. It was attended by the following traffic managers :—Messrs. Ross and Johnson of the Madras Railway ; Wright of the Southern Mahratta ; MacClowen, South Indian ; Rummell, Great Indian Peninsula ; Clarke, Bengal-Nagpur; and Dunlop, Nizam's State Railway.

NEW BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 19.

The Rev. E. A. Copleston, Vicar of St. Pauls, Kandy, has been appointed Bishop of Colombo. The Standing Committee of the Synod, yesterday, approved the appointment, and the Metropolitan has been wired to for his approval.

The Bishop Elect will be consecrated at Calcutta early next month.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

"THE CHINESE HONEYMOON."

ANOTHER very successful performance was given last night at the Novelty Theatre, the piece presented being "the Chinese Honeymoon." Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell early in the evening, there was again a full house, and the audience were fully repaid for venturing out in such unfavourable climatic conditions. There were several alterations in the caste, and several faces which have often figured in this piece were missing. Nevertheless a capital interpretation of this interesting musical comedy was given. Mr. Percival Knight was tip-top in the part of "Mr. Pineapple." His singing of the "Happy Land' could not have been more humourous, and necessitated the introduction of a number not included in the author's book—the clever little song "Lucky Jim." Mr. Knight's business and patter were as good as ever. He was never at a loss to raise a laugh. As "Hang Chow, the Emperor" Mr. Albert Rees found a part which admirably suited him, and his songs were also much enjoyed. Mr. Frank Cochrane in the lover's part made a distinct hit. His singing in the duet with "Soo Soo" was highly artistic. On the other side of the caste extensive alterations have been made. Miss Jessie Campbell takes the role of "Fi Fi," a part which is usually associated with the name of Miss Nellie Curtis. Her patter was thoroughly witty and her make up was as frankly farcical as anyone we have seen in this character. She sang "I want to be a lidy," "Martha spanks the good piano," and several other songs which have made the role such a success with inimitable humour. The part of "Soo Soo" was entrusted to Miss Violet Frampton, and she conducted a rather onerous role with charming grace. She was in excellent voice and in the "Darling Little Dimple" was twice recalled. The whole of the company fully maintained the standard which they set themselves in the two opening pieces of the present season.

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

THE match between the Elphinstone and St. Xavier Colleges in connection with the Inter-Collegiate Cricket competition for the Northcote Shield was resumed yesterday on the Elphinstone College ground, but had to be abandoned for the day on account of rains. Vijayker and Gazdar of the St. Xavier team went in to bat and the former had scored three runs by the time the game was stopped. Both were not out.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of the representative members of the various communities in Bombay was held last evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to consider what steps should be taken to give expression to the general feeling of esteem in which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote are held. The meeting was largely attended. Amongst those present were the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Mr. J. M Dick, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. R. P. Limbert, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Jamsetjee Cusetjee Jamsetjee, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Mr. J. E. Mody, Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr, Premchund Raichund, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr. N. H. E Sukhia, Mr. S D. Khote, Mr. E R. Khote, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Mahomed Jitekar, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Mr Munmohandas Ramji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, Mr. Rehemoobhai Allana, Rao V. K. Bahadur Vandekar, Mr Alimahomed Mirza, Mr. Narayen Trimbuk Vaidya, Mr. K. N. Wadia, and many others.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said he had received letters from Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Mr Jardine, and Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji; and telegrams from the Hon Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Harvey, and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D Thakersay, expressing their regret for their inability to attend the meeting and expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy moved the first resolution which was as follows :—" That there is a general desire of the people of this Presidency to give expression to the confidence reposed in his Excellency Lord Northcote and to the high appreciation of the benevolence, philanthrophy, and kind-hearted sympathy which have so remarkably distinguished in numerous practical directions the connection of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Norrthcote with Bombay."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved the next resolution which was as follows : " That a committee composed of the following leading and representative citizens be formed with power to add to their number to invite subscriptions :—Aga Akbar Shah, Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Ardeshir Framjee Unwala, Amiruldin Tayabji, Anandji Nanji Morarji, Ardeshir Framjee Vakil Ardeshir S. F. Patel, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayabji, Mr Bhagvandas Narrotumdas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Joseph Baptista, Bapuji Sorabjee Patel, Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Patel, the Honourable Mr. Justice N. J. Chanda varkar, Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, T. W. Cuffe, Cursetjee Sorabjee Patel, Cursondas Chabildas, Chabildas Lallubhoy, Chunilal H. Setalvad, Chunilal Panalal, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Cursetjee N. N. Wadia, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, W. E. Crum, Caunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, Leslie Crawford, Camadia Ismail Cassum, Col, Callwell, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart, Shumsul-Ulma Dastur Darab Pesho an Sanjana, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Khan Bahapur Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur, Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Dinshaw Eluljee Vacha, Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas, Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwala, Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee Contractor, Damodar Lukhmidas Khimji, the Hon. J. M. Dick, Messrs Dorab J. Tata, Dady Merwanjee Dalal, Dossabhoy N. Wadia, Dorabjee C. Shroff, Dawoodbhoy Mussabhai, Dinshaw D. Davar, Dhunjibhoy Bamonjee Petit, Dawood Fazul Pirn Mahomed, Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., J. Fairclough, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, C. H. B. Forbes, Fakirchand Premchand, Dr. C. Fernandes, Furdunji S Taleyarkhan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Messrs. W. Greaves, E. Gray, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Gordhandas Khatau, H. G. Gell, D. H. Glade, Goculdas Madhowji, John R. Greaves, Herbert R. Greaves, H. Gray, Captain Goodridge, C. I. E, Mr. W. L Harvey, C. I. E, the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Rev. Canon Hill, the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlavalla, Hormusjee Edulee Allbless, Hormusjee M. Chichgur, Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dr. Hormusjee M. Mavsina, Messrs, Haji Saboo Sidik, Haji Cassum Jusaf Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, Messrs. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Jamsetjee Cusetjee Jamsetjee, Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Jeejeebhoy F. Mody, Jamnadas Narsey Khatau, Jaibhoy Ardeshir Sett, Jamsetjee M. Patel, Jivanlal Panalal Punamchand, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Jehangir B. Murzban, Shums-Ul ulma Jeevanjee Modi, Dastoor Kaikhusru Jamaspjee Jamaspasan , Messrs. Khaikhusru Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kalliandas Keshavadas, Karmbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Kumar Shri Samatsinghji, Messrs. Killachand Deochand, H V. R. Kemball, R. P. Lambert, A. Leslie. G. Lund, Lakhmidas Morarji Ludhabhai Ibrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, Khan Bahadur M. C Murzban, Messrs. James Macdonald, Mir Aun Ali, Merwanjee N. Wadia Mansukhlal M. Munshi, Maneckjee Cowasjee Petit, Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Merwanjee Muncher i Cama, Mahomedbhoy Adam i Peerbhoy, Narayan Trimbuck Vadya, Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, S A. Nathan Nanu N. K thare, Naranji Dwarkadas, Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Narandas Purshotamdas, Nanabhai R. Chichgur the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, C.I.E., Messrs. Premchand Roychand, H. E. Procter, Pheroze C Setna Pooranmal Goolji Sindhani Khan Bahadur Pheroza H Dastoor, the Hon'ble Mr Justice L P. Russell, Mr. E. D. Setna, the Hon'ble Mr S. Rebsch Messrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, F. C. Rimington, Ruttonjee Bomonjee, Ruttunsey Mulji, Rustomjee Sorabjee Powwala. R. R. Rose, Khan Bahadur Rustomjee N. Patel, Mr. J. Stiven, His Highness Sultan Sir Mahomedsha Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., Messrs. Surafully Mamooji, J Sanders Slater, S. Shellim, Shapoorjee Burjorjee Barucha, Shapurjee Jeevajee, Suleman Abdul Wahed, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Messrs. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhovandas Virjivandas Madhavdas, Tokersey Jivraj, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Dr. F. Underwood, Messrs. Vijbucandas Atmaram, Virchand Deepchaud, C. I. E., Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Vanmalides Hargowandas, Vasanji Monji, General Sir J. Willcocks, and Mr. H. C. Wright.

The Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar moved : " That funds be raised for the purpose of suitably commemorating the connection of Lord and Lady Northcote with the Presidency, and if practicable an entertainment should be organised in their honour."

Mr. A. K Lesli seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman for presiding at the meeting.

A meeting of the committee has been called to morrow evening at the Town Hall.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY IN 1903.

THE following account of the Pearl Fishery of 1903 is taken from the Austrian "Monatsschrift" for the East :—Since the Dutch made way for the British in Ceylon more than a hundred years ago the fishing on the north-west coast of the Gulf of Manaar has brought in a net income of over a million pounds sterling. From 1796, the first year of the British occupation of Ceylon, to 1837 twenty-three fishings took place ; between the years 1837 and 1855 none. From 1855 to 1891—except from 1864 to 1873—there has been a ten-yearly fishing. The net average profit of each fishing amounted to about £34 000. The smallest brought £10,000, and the richest, that of 1891, £96,000. At the last period of ten years there was no fishing. The yearly reports on the condition of the oyster-banks stated that though there were plenty of young oysters none were full-grown. This backward state as well as the dying-out and disappearance of the pearl-oyster could not be scientifically accounted for. The Government, therefore, decided to invite an expert, Professor W. A. Herdman, to Ceylon in 1902 and to entrust to him this task. The professor not only justified the confidence placed in him, as was shown by the result of this year's pearl-fishing, but he made at the same time, and on the spot, valuable observations on the sea-fauna and the life of the pearl-oyster, besides subjecting the bottom of the whole Gulf of Manaar to an exhaustive biological examination whereby he was enabled to discover and point out to Government the richest banks of full-grown oysters. In consequence of the favourable report of the expert a pearl-fishing was decided on and the date fixed for the 23rd February, 1903. The weather prevented its being started until the 2nd of March. It lasted till the 14th April, for forty-two working-days, Sundays and holidays excluded. Some time before the beginning of the actual operations extensive preparations were made in Marichikadai, a small convenient bay nearest to the three banks to be fished. A town of huts, large enough to accommodate 50,000 persons, was built, a daily steamer service with Colombo was started, a post and telegraph office established and the greatest attention was paid to drawing up sanitary rules to protect the fishery from invasion by an epidemic.

Thousands of divers, belonging to every oriental nation, Berbers, Arabs, Persians, Burmans, people from further and nearer India, arrived to join in the fishing with the Sinhalese and Tamil divers.

There was no scarcity of pearl-merchants, ready to buy. Nearly all oriental countries and a large number of European States were represented.

The Government system adopted, by which the greatest profit with the least outlay is attained, is the following :—They undertake all material cost. The divers work in pairs, whilst one, him a diving-bell to which a heavy stone and a net is fastened, plunges down, picks up the oysters lying on the bottom of the sea, quickly fills the net with them, his fellow in the boat at a signal from him draws up the net, and empties it into the boat keeping his shells apart from the heaps of the other pairs of divers. While the first man rests the other dives, and they repeat the operation alternately. The hours of labour depend more on the weather, as to the force of the wind, and the cloudiness of the sky, which influences the light on the sea-floor.

From 120 to 200 large boats, manned by 3,000 to 5,000 divers, start at daybreak every morning. The greatest depth in which the divers work is about forty-two feet. They remain under water from sixty to eighty seconds, and during that time a skilful diver will gather from fifteen to thirty oysters.

During the whole time of the fishing this year only one man, who overestimated his powers, was drowned, no other accident happened. The fishing fleet select their own commodore, and at a signal from him they all return from the oyster-banks to the bay of Marichikadai, a distance of about nine sea-miles. When the boats have returned and are drawn up on the sands every pair of divers bring their day's booty to land, where, without counting, they make three even divisions of it. The Government official chooses two of these as the share of the State, while the third belongs to the diving-pair, as their earnings, on which they may make what profit they can. Every evening the Government portion is publicly auctioned off, a thousand shells at a time, more than 25,000 men, mostly pearl-merchants, attending the auction. Among these are a considerable number of Europeans.

Recently Professor U. L Desai invented an apparatus which, applied to the ears, prevents or mitigates the most common suffering of the divers, bleeding from ears and nose. The apparatus was a favourite on account of its simplicity and was in great request.

On the eighth day the Government had covered all its expenses in connection with the fishing and could face the rest of the time in perfect confidence of profit. In spite of all precautions, towards the middle of March, in consequence of the high temperature as well as the fact that none but rain-water, and that not of the cleanest, and short in supply, was available for drinking and cooking, a fever epidemic broke out in the town of huts. It had, however, very little effect on the fishing which was then in full swing. From the 27th March the oysters began to show themselves poor in pearls, and many merchants, foreseeing the end was near, left the market. Then the camp gradually emptied. On the 14th April the Government decided, in view of the decrease in the oyster catch and the daily results, to declare this year's fishing closed.

The fishery exceeded all the anticipations of Government ; as to profit, it was the second richest for a hundred years. It was favoured by weather and the longest but one as to working-days. In 1881 the divers fished for forty-seven days. According to the reports of the divers, millions of young oysters swarm on the banks, a most hopeful promise for the next fishing. The net takings of Government this year amount to Rs. 8,30,000, and this goes to increase the revenue of Ceylon, so that from the Government point of view the fishing of 1903 was a profitable undertaking. For the pearl-markets of the world, and the mother-of-pearl industry it was, however, of little importance, as not a single one of the pearls found was distinguished as to colour or size. A few of the most valuable, about the size of a pepper-corn, brought a price of from Rs. 750 to Rs 1,000, but a higher rate than this was not heard of. The oysters, though on an average, rich in pearls, held mostly small ones, worth about Rs. 30 per carat, and a large proportion of seed-pearls, which as pearls possess little or no value They are chiefly used by well-to-do natives, who burn them for lime, as a substitute for real lime, and mixing this with finely chopped betel-nut smear it on a leaf and chew it as a luxury.

The total value of the oysters has not been published, but taking the Government share of Rs. 8,30,000, as representing two-thirds of the whole it may be roundly calculated at Rs. 12,00,000. With the exception of 100,000 oysters, which were brought to Colombo as a speculation, all oysters were opened in Marichikadai and the shells left lying on the strand. In comparison to the pearl oysters of Aden and the Persian Gulf the shells of those in Ceylon are small, of a bad colour, and quite inferior quality. Once only, several years ago, as far as is known, did any European firm send oyster shells from here to Europe, but money was lost over it and the attempt was never repeated. Even if the Ceylon oyster-shells were of equal value with others there could be little question of profitable export, as the cost of carriage from Marichikadai to Colombo by sailing-boat would raise the price above market value.

ST. NICHOLAS for August commences the story list with an interesting and illustrated account of itself by a "Bell Buoy" off the Florida coast. "The Farmont Tea-Room" is a jolly story for girls. Then comes a true star paper on "Five Hundred Little Worlds" An account of certain American Light House gives boys again a direct innings, while "In a Forest Aflame" will be of interest to every reader. An excellent puzzle for a cat is given at length with a chart of how the cat solved it. Howard Pyle's serial story is continued. Lots of verses and fairy tales precede the "Nature and Science" paper, which this month is ready for the sea-side holiday stay of the released young readers.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. A. G. VIEGAS presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday. There were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, James Macdonald, H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir N. Chalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Muncherjee Ramji, S. D. Khote, Dr. N. H. Katrak, and Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee.

PERCOLATION FROM BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The committee received a letter from the Commissioner, dated 12th instant, in which he stated,—" I have the honour to report, for the information of the Standing Committee, that water from the Bhandarwada Reservoir having been found to percolate on Mr. Framjee Hormajee Setna's premises at Belvedere Hill Road, the work of making an opening and building a masonry chamber for intercepting the leak and leading the water into the sewer was sanctioned by me at an estimated cost of Rs. 321 The cost will be met from the amount reserved out of the grant for Miscellaneous Drainage New Works for the last year which has been renewed."

AN UNAUTHORISED PROJECTION.

The meeting considered a petition to the Commissioner, dated 8th instant, from Bai Rahmatbai, wife of Manomalji Dawoodjee, praying that sanction be granted to an unauthorised projection, which she has made from the second and third floors of a house built by her at the junction of Doctor Street and Bapty Road, may not be pulled down. The petition was forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

A QUESTION OF FIXING A METER.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman, dated 11th instant, from Hakim Abdul Carim Moskhan, forwarding for consideration copy of a correspondence with the Commissioner regarding the fixing of a meter to the water connection of his bungalow at Elphinstone Road, which has only a small compound without a single tree or plant, but which has an ornamental fountain unconnected with the water pipes, requesting that the correspondence be forwarded for enquiry to the Water Committee appointed to report on fixing meters to properties such as his. It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for remarks.

EXPERT OPINION ON SURCHARGING THESE WERE.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated 14th instant:—" With reference to the resolution of the Corporation of the 18th June, 1903, approving of the report, dated 25th May, 1903, of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution, No. 8852 of 13th November, 1902 regarding the surcharging the sewers, &c., and intimating to the Commissioner that the Corporation will, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, sanction a grant for meeting the cost of expert opinion, I have the honour to state that the Committee above referred to having, at my suggestion agreed to Messrs. G. Midgley Taylor and G. R. Strachan being consulted, I ascertained their experts' fees. They have agreed to accept a joint fee of 700 guineas, and the committee have approved of it. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this amount (750 guineas= Rs. 11,812-8-0) being paid to the experts and to issue a cheque out of Surplus Cash Balance which amounts to Rs. 6,11,032 as shown in the memorandum circulated with the agenda of the Corporation for the month of August, 1903. This amount will be treated as an advance to be subsequently adjusted against Loan Funds."

It was resolved to forward this letter to the Corporation for their sanctioning the proposed outlay.

SECRETARY JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 14th instant, regarding the salary to be paid to Mr. R. S. Taki for the period during which he acted as Secretary, Joint Schools Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. S. D. Khote, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, that a total salary of Rs. 350 per measem, plus Rs. 30 for conveyance allowance, be granted to Mr. Taki.

It was proposed by Dr. Katrak, seconded by Dr. Dadachanjee, as an amendment, that with reference to his memorandum the Commissioner be informed that Corporation resolution, dated 23rd Apr. 1903 does not appoint Mr. Taki to act as Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, and that therefore article 178 of the Civil Service regulations (4th edition) cannot apply to his case.

On a division the amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till Friday, the 28th instant.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

THE DEDICATION SERVICE.

FOR a long time past the committee of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, have had in view the completion of the building, and as the public are well aware an appeal for the funds necessary to carry out this project was made some time ago. The proposed additions to the interior of the church are a chancel screen, carved choir stalls, and the tiling of the chancel. In addition one of the bells was hopelessly broken, and a new peal was much wanted. The original design for the church included the work which is now proceeding, but owing to the lack of funds it was not possible to carry it out when the church was built. On Monday evening the chancel will be re-opened, the dedication service being conducted by the Archdeacon, assisted by the Rev. Henry Rountree, the chaplain and hony. secretary of the fund. It must not be supposed, however, that the whole of the work has been completed or that because the chancel is to be re-opened the committee have been relieved of all financial difficulty in connection with it. As a matter of fact much has yet to be done. The total cost of the work now in progress will be Rs 20,000, and of this Rs. 8,000 has been subscribed up to the present. It is not expected that the actual work of completion will be at an end before December, and in the meantime the chaplain and committee are naturally very anxious that there should be a ready and generous response to the appeal which has been made. It is hoped that the congregation on the occasion of the re-opening service will be very large. A large number of the clergy of the Bombay Diocese are expected to attend. The offertory will be devoted to the Organ Fund, for which a sum of Rs. 8,000 is still required.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Pangim on Saturday, says :—All the public offices are closed to-day, this being the day of the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The churches were crowded and the services very grand.

Our Archbishop is still in Lisbon. On the 4th instant he completed the 22nd year of his elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of Goa. During the last 22 years his Grace has been half a dozen times to Lisbon chiefly for the benefit of his health, and as this climate does not seem to agree with him, many think he should retire altogether, and make room for younger and stronger men. He draws a very handsome salary, and will, therefore, be entitled to a decent pension.

Baron de Combarjuva is proceeding to Portugal next month whither he has been called by the Minister. Dr. Antonio de Rocha, the Deputy Health Officer, will act for him, and may eventually be permanently nominated to that post as the Baron has no intention of returning to India.

The Railway Company have built two large warehouses at Marmagoa and transferred the passenger station to the locality hitherto occupied by the Wharfage Departments. There is now some activity noticeable in the harbour which is regularly visited twice a week by Shepherd's steamers. Not long ago a large steamer arrived direct from Europe, and its arrival has removed all fears about large vessels not being able to receive and discharge cargo during the rainy season.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE return League match between the Royal Artillery and "A." team of the North Stafford Regiment will be played this evening on the Cooperage, when a close and exciting game may be expected. It will be remembered that the last game between these two teams ended in a draw, the score being two all. An enclosure with tents and chairs will be provided, admission to which is Re. 1, and as the proceeds are to pay for the medals provided for the League Competition it is trusted that the enclosure will be largely availed of.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE MASS FOR THE POPE.

A CAB STRIKE.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

— PARIS, JULY 31.

THE difficulty persons of one country have in looking at events of another country in their true perspective is a fact that needs no demonstration. English readers will probably find it hard to understand that the Mass for the Pope at Notre Dame should prove to be the one absorbing topic of public interest. The papers, whether Nationalist or Republican, are full of it. The attitude of the Cabinet Ministers is either praised or blamed but nobody is indifferent to it. The event has touched the subconsciousness of the two halves of the French nation engaged in a sort of civil war on one another. Ministers themselves were divided into two groups—those who attended the Pope's Mass (M. Delcasse and General Andre), and those who abstained. Perhaps it would be more accurate to divide them into three groups, for several Ministers took a middle course, and let a secretary represent them. This safe course was chosen by M. Rouvier, Minister of Finances, M. Chaunie, Minister of Education, and M. Marnejouls, Minister of public Works. These three Ministers belong to the Right wing of the Cabinet. M. Rouvier alone was represented by his senior secretary. His two colleagues delegated underlings to the Notre Dame function. It will be asked, Why should the French Government be less willing to pay homage to Leo XIII's memory than the Turks, Japanese, Chinese, Siamese, and Persians, who were conspicuous among the Diplomatic Corps? To begin with, the homage has been paid. President Loubet was officially represented by General Dubois, and against this non-political act of courtesy the most militant anti-Clerical has nothing to say. The most trifling incidents of the function are the subjects of angry discussion but one way search the whole Press in vain for a word of comment on the presence at Notre Dame of M. Loubet's representative. If France were a Moslem, or even a Protestant, nation, its Goverment might feel at liberty to attend a Mass at Notre Dame. But the position of the Vatican and of French Clericals is such as to make even an act of civility on the part of Ministers dangerous. They assert a kind of privileged position for the Catholic Church in France. France, so they argue, is a Catholic nation, and the Government is therefore under an especial obligation to aid, protect and honour the Catholic Church. The whole history of modern France is a protest on the part of Government and nation against this claim.

The cabdrivers of Paris have shown small intelligence in organizing their strike at the present moment, when the season is completely over. Their object is to obtain a reduction, during the summer months, in the price they pay for their cabs. At present, they are charged for a cab with pneumatic tyres from 18f. to 19f. per day, while the ordinary cab costs from 11f to 13f During July, August, and September it is with the greatest difficulty that the "cochers" can make two or three francs profit and they state that the pneumatic tyres do not obtain for them so many more clients as to justify their increased cost. On Sunday it was not noticeable that any strike had occurred ; and there were as many empty cabs to be seen on the boulevards as usual. In connection with cabs one may mention a curious experience with a "cocher" during last winter when coming out of the Opera Comique. There was the general rush for carriages, and the man was told to drive to the Rue de Longchamp, on the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne. He refused em

Mlle. Taillade, the famous actor's daughter, won a first prize in tragedy for her Catarina in "Angelo." She sought to throw tenderness into the character and thus render it touching and succeeded. Her countenance which is engaging lends itself to a sentimental or elegaic part and she has remarkably fine full luminous eyes, well-modelled features and a tall and perfectly proportioned figure that lends itself to effects of drapery. M. Gordi, who carries off the first prize (masculine side) in tragedy,is a Marseillais in his twenty-third year. He has given up the Bar to be a player and studies under that other Provencal, Paul Mounet, brother of Mounet-Sully The two young ladies who won the first and second prizes in opera comique, Mlle. Foreau and Duchesne are in as strong contrast as night and day. Mill Foreau, a daughter of the Sarthe and of Breton race, has jet black hair, black, sparkling eyes and a swarthy skin. Mlle. Duchesne is extremely blonde well set, has a round, fair face. The first opera comique prize on the masculine side has been won by a M. Casela, of Versailles. He is a most agreeable singer but so near-sighted that he must wear glasses on the stage.

In one of the largest cemeteries in France is a certain tombstone. There is buried there; a Princess of the reigning family of Spain, direct descendant of Charles IV., aunt of his Majesty King Alphonso of Spain, and sister-in-law of Queen Isabella. It is the tombstone, of the Infanta Isabella Ferdinande Francoise-Josephine, who died in Paris but a few years ago in a miserable lodging, leaving her hotel-bill unpaid, and deeply indebted to the wine merchant at the corner. About fifty-five years ago the Princess was one of the most brilliant beauties of the Spanish Court. Clever, high spirited, well-educated, and speaking several languages, she seemed destined for a throne. But by a succession of calamities she fell so low that, abandoned by every one, she died insolvent, kept by charity in a wretched lodging, with only the hotel-keeper to close her eyes and bury her. Her decadence began with her marriage to Count Gurowski, a Pole, for it led to a rupture with the Royal Family; and though, when the Count died, the Government allowed her a pension, it was a mere pittance, and barely sufficed for her support. On the Count's death she came to reside in Paris, and took up her quarters in a small hotel in the Cite d'Antin, where she died. Her title and connections were the means of obtaining for her an extensive credit; but her extravangance soon exhausted it, and when the Paris Exhibition caused a demand for rooms, she was expelled from her hotel. After the Exhibition, however, the proprietor of the hotel took her back again, and there, given over to drink, and deserted by her friends,she remained imprisoned with her memories and her misery until death came to relieve her. Her manner of life at the hotel was very unlike the popular idea of a Princess's existence. People knew who she was—in that fact consisted her whole grandeur and the sole alleviation of her wretchedness. And if at first she made some effort to live contentedly on the remnants of her greatness, her weakness for wine soon made her efforts vain, she grew enormously stout, and eventually, half paralysed, she never went out of doors. This state of things lasted for three years preceding her death, which she spent sitting over her fire, brooding, dozing or drinking. At last the end came. The Princess grew old her infirmities increased, her solitude became complete. Torpor and silence reigned in the little room save when she would ring for food or in terror of death for someone to stay with her. One day in a fit she fell and injured her head against the table. The wound was severe and she had to remain in bed. Q een Isabella, her sister-in-law, was communicated with and sent her surgeon. However, the Princess died completely alone and in great agony and it was only after some difficulties that her family agreed to pay the costs of the funeral. Thus came the end of the Princess—insolvent kept by charity in a miserable chamber without a single friend—the Infanta Isabella Ferdinande Francoise Josephine, sister-in-law of Queen Isabella and aunt of his Majesty Alphonso XIII. King of Spain.

A strange adventure has just befallen M. Pierre Borel, a gentleman who was born in the little town of St. Front, but who has lived in Paris for the last thirty years. In 1872 M. Borel entered the service of a Paris banker, and deposited a considerable sum of money as security. Soon afterwards the banker, absconded, and was not heard of again. M. Borel, who had private means, took the affair so philosophically that he did not even enter a complaint with the police. Recently he decided to pay a surprise visit to his relatives, with whom he had not communicated for many years. Arriving at his native town, he discovered he was supposed to be dead, and that property to which he was entitled on the death of an uncle had already been distributed. Inquiries showed that a man using the name of Borel, who died at Metz in 1873, was the absconding banker. Papers found in his position belonging to M. Borel established a false identity, which was communicated to the relatives, and M. Borel's death was duly registered in his native town. The relatives held a funeral service, and one pious cousin paid for an annual mass for the repose of his soul M. Borel has now applied to the Courts to have his death certificate set aside, and to recover the property to which he was entitled on his uncle's death.

The French creditors of the Duchess Philip (Louise of Belgium) of Saxe-Coburg have a signed King Leopold, the Duke and Duchess Phillip of Saxe-Coburg, the Princess Clementine, and the Count and Countess Lonyay to show cause why the estate of the late Queen of the Belgians should not be liquidated. The writs have been served on the Procurator in King Leopold's case; on the trustee of the Duchess Philip for that Princess; on Count Lonyay for his wife; and on the Director of the Belgian Civil List for the Princess Clementine. Wishing to kill two birds with one stone, the creditors also sue for the liquidation of the fortune jointly held by the King and the late Queen of the Belgians. The writs have been served in the names of Messrs. Pasquier, Rouff, Doucet, and Beer couturieres of Paris. The couturieres, fearing to get a bad name in the highest European spheres, hang back, but may put in claims when the liquidation is ordered. Other creditors carrying on business are firms of boot and shoe makers, ladies' outfitters, corset makers, jewellers and dealers in Chinese wares.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute have been received. Out of 22 candidates from this Institute, in Cotton Spinning Ordinary Grade, 16 passed. In the Honours Grade Cotton Spinning three were examined and all passed. In Mechanical Engineering 14 candidates came forward of whom 12 passed. The following are the results :—

Candidate.	Subject.	Results of Examinations. Honours Grade Class	Ordinary Grade Class 1st year	Ordinary Grade Class 2nd year
George Verghese	Electric Light and Power	...	2	
K Usman Mathew	Mechl Engineering	...	2	2
Gopal T Gadgil	Do do	..	2	2
Vaman V Dandekar ...	Do do	...	2	1
Yeshwant J Dandekar.	Do do	...	1	2
Ebnjee C Patell	Do do	...	2	...
Parthasarathy D Veeravali	Do do	...	2	..
Shreedhar M Oka	Do do	...	2	2
Ratanshaw J Popat ...	Cotton Spinning	...	2	2
Nilkantrao D Ambai ...	Do do	...	2	2
Hormasji C Kohla	Do do	...	1	1
Prayagnarayan B Raizad	Do do	...	1	1
Anant D Panwalkar...	Do do	...	1	1
Ramchandra K Pandse	Do do	...	1	1
Ganesh K Patankar ...	Do do	...	2	...
Kashinath G Dandekar.....	Do do	...	2	2
Dattatraya V Takalkar.....	Do do	...	2	1
Janardan V Apte	Do do	...	..	2
Madhav V Ashtaputre,	Do do	...	..	2
Chunilal M Batil	Do do	..	..	2
Manekshaw F Mulla..	Do do	2	...	...
Morarji N Desai	Do do	1	..	...
Raghunath V Gurjar...	Do do	...	..	2
Framroze L Bamji.....	Cotton Weaving	..	..	2

A KENSINGTON woman sought a summons against an Italian "organ man" for grinding his "instrument of torture" persistently in front of her house. She went away without the summons, however, rather than give 2s. for it, observing that she was not going to pay for teaching the police their duty.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

LECTURE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

Before the members of the United Service Institution here to-day, Colonel F. M. Rundall, D. S. O., lectured on the Atlanta Campaign in the American Civil War. Generals Elles and Wolfe-Murray took part afterwards in the discussion on the tactics pursued. Colonel Rundall, in the course of a very interesting lectures observed that some people might object to a lecture on a campaign that took place so long ago. Many might prefer to listen to something that happened more recently, on the grounds that now-a-days conditions of warfare are altered, and that therefore there is little to be learnt from the past. But the present is built up on the past, and the latter's now silent but eloquent lessons need only to be voiced to still carry weight, and teach us lessons combining utility with interest.

I have, he said, selected the story of the Atlanta Campaign for the subject of my lecture, because I think that, not only does it contain interesting historical matter, but because I believe many useful lessons and hints may be learnt from it. The Federals (Northerners) gradually, but not without heavy losses and infinite difficulty, obtained possession of the Mississippi and the lines or railway running from west to east and forced the Confederates (Southerners) further and further south. When the Atlanta Campaign commenced the Northerners had succeeded in driving their opponents across the Tennessee river after the two terrific battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, which were fought in the vicinity of that river. They had also taken Vicksburg, and had practically got possession of the whole of the Mississippi down to its mouth. And now to General Seherman was entrusted the task of driving the Confederates back upon Atlanta, and destroying the railroads there. Atlanta was a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, though during the campaign the numbers rose to some 20,000. It was an important railway centre communicating with the Western Atlantic and Gulf States. It was also one of the principal manufacturing towns of the south.

SHERMAN'S TASK.

It was no light task that Sherman had before him. A great portion of the country through which he had to fight his way was a mass of extremely difficult mountains. All of us who have taken part in our frontier wars, or in mountainous country in other lands know that this kind of warfare is not to be lightly undertaken; that it needs special training on the part of officers and men; and that campaigns in a mountainous country are extremely difficult to carry out successfully. especially when a determined, vigilant, and able enemy defend the heights and passes, and entrench themselves in advantageous positions. Sherman assumed command of his army and naturally turned his attention to the serious question of transporting and supplying his force along a single line of rail. He had at his disposal nearly 100,000 men, of whom 6,131 were cavalry; he had also 254 guns. As regards the Confederate Army it is computed that Johnston had about 60,000 men before General Polk joined him with his force. Polk did not arrive with his reinforcements till May 11th, after the campaign had begun, and it is generally believed that he then brought Johnston's force up to some 75,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry. Johnston's Army was posted in and about Dalton, 15 miles south of Ringgold, on the railroad; his advance being at Tunnel Hill, Hardee's Corps comprised the left, and Hood's the right of the defence, while Wheeler's Cavalry covered Johnston's right. His position was entrenched and fortified to such as extent that it was practically impregnable. On the west of it ran a ridge called Rocky Face which is a continuous wall of quartz rock with precipitous faces. Part of this he occupied, as also the heights of a gorge to the north-west through which the railway runs, known as Buzzard's Roost. He had also dammed up Mill Creek, a stream which runs at the foot of Rocky Face Ridge and Buzzard's Roost; and everywhere strong earthworks bristled on the heights and were filled with determined veterans.

MCPHERSON'S FLANK MARCH.

Sherman soon perceived that Johnston's lines before Dal on were too strong to be carried by a frontal attack. He therefore determined to try and turn his enemy's left and accordingly sent McPherson by a long detour through Ship Gap Villanow and Snake Creek Gap to attack Resaca 18 miles in rear of Johnston's position at Dalton. This route about 45 miled long led through rugged defiles winding amongst great mountains. It is not known whether Johnston believed Snake Creek Gap to be a practicable route for a large column but anyhow it was almost entirely unguarded. It was a wild and rugged defile and the only road was a track worn by country carts in the bed of the stream or along the foot of the mountain. It was so shut in by forest that the sun only penetrated into it for a little while at midday. Apparently it was a place where Johnston with a small force might have inflicted a crushing disaster similar, but on a larger scale, to that which happened to us in the Khurd Khyber Pass. On May 8th, while McPherson's flanking movement was in progress, Sherman distracted Johnson's attention by well delivered feint attacks on Buzzard's Roost, and generally along his whole front. On the 9th McPherson pushing on rapidly surprised a force of Southerners at the mouth of Snake Creek Gap, and arrived within a mile or two of Resaca. But thinking the place was too strongly held to be attacked he withdrew to a good position at the western end of Snake Creek Gap. Sherman much disappointed at McPherson's failure to occupy Resaca then moved the bulk of his Army to join McPherson leaving only sufficient to continue the front attacks along Johnston's front. The deep valleys and forests west of Rocky Face Ridge enabled Sherman to move this large force unseen and uninterrupted by the enemy. By sunrise on the 12th his Army was concentrated at the further end of Snake Creek Gap. Johnston had known on the 10th that McPherson was in Snake Creek Gap, and that night sent part of his force to Resaca. On the night of the 13th having evidently discovered or suspected that a far larger force was concentrating there he evacuated his impregnable positions around Dalton and moved the remainder of his force to Resaca, so quickly and in such a masterly manner that Sherman had not time to strike him before he was safely behind the entrenchments which he had previously prepared around Resaca. I think you will agree that the past has a valuable lesson to teach us here. I have shown you that this position of Johnston's before Dalton was about as strong as one can conceive, Sherman did not waste days and weeks, and men and money by knocking his head against it. He had no maps but he sought for way to turn the position, found one, drew off attention from it, and suddenly, rapidly, and secretly marched some 80,000 men by it in rear of his enemy's impregnable position, thus rendering it and its elaborate entrenchments useless and untenable. One can generally find a way round if one looks for it, and looks far enough.

THE BATTLE OF RESACA.

Johnston's position at Resaca was as follows—General Hood on the right was posted some two miles north of Resaca with his right flank close on to the Connasauga River. The line curved round to the westward until it finally rested south of Resaca on the Oostanaula River. General Hardee commanded the centre and General Polk the left. This defencing force was posted in strong entrenchments on wooded heights for the most part, and for a valley of a stream called Camp Creek lay in front of the centre for about two miles or more. A furious contest raged along the whole of Johnston's line on the 14th and 15th ending by Sherman's right and left flanks obtaining so decided an advantage that Johnston withdrew his Army on the night of the 15th and retired across the Oostanaula towards Kingston, 32 miles south of Resaca. In this two day's battle Sherman lost some 3,000 men killed and wounded, and Johnston about 2,500 and in addition 1,000 prisoners. After the battle of Resaca Johnston retreated towards Kingston taking up a position at Adairsville. The lecturer went on to describe a series of somewhat similar fights as Johnston slowly retreated and continued: By retiring as he did Johnston lengthened out his enemy's single line of communications and forced him to weaken his Army by leaving strong garrisons along this line. By his splendidly selected defensive positions he inflicted serious losses on his opponent, and wearied him by forcing him to incessantly make extended flanking manœuvres. He compelled Sherman to occupy and manœuvre over a great extent of country while he himself kept his Army together retired in safety from one position to another with infinite skill, and without so very much loss in guns and material. And all the while he was drawing Sherman on to a line of defences so formidable that he knew that that General would only knock his head against them in vain. defences that could not be turned. He reckoned that Sherman in assaulting these defences around Atlanta would become so crippled by losses, and so disheartened, that the chances were he would retire. Then he would follow up his retreating foe and destroy him. Or he would be able, behind the veil of his formidable works, to mass his forces at any given point, and make irresistible and crushing counter attacks. It is thought I know, that Johnston's inferiority in numbers was such that he could not prevent Sherman's outflanking manœuvres. But was his force so greatly inferior? We must remember he was acting on the defensive and so theoretically, did not require so many defenders at any given point as Sherman required assailants. At any rate he was deprived of his command just as his plan approached maturity; and Hood, who succeeded him, was ordered to drop defensive tactics and assume the offensive.

OCCUPATION OF DECATUR.

On July 19th the Army of the Ohio occupied Decatur, and then Sherman began to swing his left round towards Atlanta. On the 19th there was heavy fighting on Peach Tree Creek between the Army of the Cumberland and the defending force, and the Northerners drove the defenders back. But Hood, the Confederate (Southern) General, discovered a weak spot in Shermans line. This was where a division under Newton had been left in a somewhat isolated position on the road leading from Atlanta to Buckhead. It was occupying a prominent ridge, and had piled arms and made only very slight breastworks. So on the 20th Hood silently massed his troops under cover of some dense woods, and suddenly dashed out and, without waiting to send a skirmishing line in front of him, made a terrific onslaught on Newton. A tremendous struggle ensued and Sherman only avoided disaster by hurrying up reinforcements. After four hours of desperate fighting Hood was driven back with an estimated loss of 6,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Federals lost about 1,900 I think you will admit that this first attempt of the Southerners to drop the defensive and assume the offensive was hardly a success. I said Sherman hurried reinforcements to Newton's aid. As a matter of fact the Brigade Commanders, who were nearest did not wait for orders, but acted promptly on their own initiative and, hurring up, joined in the fight. Hood's men were driven back time after time but always rallied and rushed on to the attack once more.

After the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 19th onwards till September 2nd, the fighting was incessant, and not a day passed without combats on a larger or smaller scale. The heat too was intense. On the night of the 21 Hood withdrew from his outer line of entrenchments. His object was to tempt Sherman to make a rapid advance, and then suddenly dash out and attack any weak spots he might detect while Sherman's troops were on the move. Sherman did advance beyond the first line he had captured, and found Hood occupying a second line consisting of finished redoubts completely covering the approaches to the city. The Southern Army was busy connecting these redoubts with curtains strengthened by rifle pits, abbattis and chevaux de frise. He therefore resumed his plan of attack on the east and north east.

HARDEE'S NIGHT MATCH.

When Hood withdrew from his outer line he conceived and executed a bold plan. This was no less than to weaken himself by sending four divisions of Hardee's clean round Sherman's left flank in order to attack it in rear. Look at the map and let us try and grasp the magnitude of the daring feat that was attempted. Hardee marched his four divisions on the night of the 31st from their position two and-a-half miles north of Atlanta right through the city by a road west of Entrenchment Creek; crossed it low enough down to clear Sherman's flank, then turned northeast towards Decatur, and marched till the head of his column was within two and-a-half miles of that town. By the time he reached this spot it was a little after day-break, and he waited for his troops to close up and form, facing them north-west. But he appears to have delayed rather long r than was necessary. The total distance he had marched was but fifteen miles, but most of us know what a wearying thing a night march is. But thing of the excitement and anxiety of this one, the object of which was no less than the burning of the flank of a superior and victorious army. As the men tramped along in the dark they could not but have been filled with hope that they were now going to reap a great success how they must have anticipated the consternation, surprise and probable rout of the Federals who, instead of having an enemy in front of them, were really watching almost empty trenches for many of the defenders of these same trenches had been withdrawn and were actually marching round their flank to attack them suddenly in rear. The consternation and surprise were there but the rout did not come off.

THE BOTTLE OF ATLANTA.

Hardee's attack did not begin till noon, and I think Hood was right in afterwards blaming him for not being quick enough in dealing his blow. Had he attacked at the false dawn, as our Wazid deighbours do, the surprise and rout would probably have been complete. When Hardee did attack, however, he did so in a vigorous and gallant manner, The Northerners finding themselves taken in rear leapt over the parapets of their entrenchments and fought from the reverse side. The struggle that ensued is called "The Battle of Atlanta." Time does not admit of my giving you the details of this great fight, but it may interest you to know that many of Sherman's men were armed with repeating rifles; that there were bayonet charges delivered home; and that the fact of rifles being used did not prevent both sides from often coming to actual hand to hand fighting. The smooth bore guns fired spherical shot at times, and the rifled guns were double shotted with canister when driven to it by the fierce and determined charges made on the batteries by the Southerners; after they were driven back from a charge grape shot was used with terrible effect. The conflict was more than usually fierce and bloody, and continued till nightfal when Hardee, overwhelmed by the reinforcement Sherman hurried up, withdrew to a ridge between Sugar Creek and Entrenchment Creek, leaving 10,000 of his men dead, wounded or prisoners. The Federals lost some 3,500 killed, wounded and missing and also 10 guns. Amongst the killed was the gallant General McPherson, the Commander of the Army of the eTnnessee. Some accounts give 12,000 as Hardee's loss, and 10,000 is believed to be the very lowest computation. Such losses as these (some 16,000) incurred by Hood's two attempts to assume the offensive, go far to prove that Johnston's defensive tactics were the wiser.

A CAVALRY RAID.

After the battle of Atlanta Sherman determined to work round the city and strike at the railroad to Macon, Hood's one remaining source of supply. He accordingly sent his cavalry to the number of 9000 in two bodies to effect the destruction of this line. One body under Stoneman was to move round by the left on McDonough, some thirty miles south-east of East Point. The other under McCook by the right on Fayetteville, some twenty eight miles in a bee line slightly south west of East Point. Both columns were to meet on the railroad near Lovejoy's some twenty miles as the crow flies from East Point. But Stoneman turned off the prescribed route and struck out for Macon without waiting to effect to a junction with McCook as ordered. The result was disastrous; he encountered a large force of the enemy moving northwards to reinforce Hood and was surrounded and compelled to surrender with heavy loss. McCook arrived at the rendezvous and did a certain amount of damage to the railroad, but not finding Stoneman there to co-operate with him, he was unable to cope with another large force of Confederates which he also came across, and so was compelled to retire. In this unsuccessful raid the Northern cavalry lost not less than 1,500 men and the damage they did to the railroad was insignificant. Through Stoneman's foolish and culpable neglect of orders, the siege of Atlanta was protracted for another month.

Sherman meanwhile continued to prolong his investing lines further southward. Hood soon perceived that his intention was to strike at the southern railroads, and cut off his supplies and starve him into surrender. He accordingly planned another sortie, and on the 28th July he sallied out and tried to catch Sherman's troops on the move both in front and rear. The battle which ensued is known as the battle of Ezra Church. Hood was unsuccessful in this his third attempt to assume the offensive, and his loss on that day was not less than 5,000 men.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

Even President Jefferson Davis, who had recall d Johnston and had urged Hood to drop the defensive, was appalled at the losses (some 23,000 men) incurred by these three attempts to assume the offensive, and he wrote to Hood to discontinue his attempts. There is a negro proverb "some folks wont believe in a rotten rail without settin on it"; Jefferson Davis had apparently verified it. After the battle or Ezra Church Sherman continued to push his lines still further south, while Hood continually met him with fresh formidable entrenchments. Hood's lines by about August 15th extended some 15 miles, and were prolonged southwards beyond East Point. His positions were so masked by hills and woods that Sherman could not with certainty discover his weak points. Hood had now an outer line of works on the west and south-west of Atlanta; then a second line consisting of redoubts with enormously thick parapets, connected through out by a continuous infantry parapet well defended by obstacles. The inner line of works completely surrounded the city. Sherman at length saw that such lines as these could only be carried by a fearful loss of life. He therefore began to move the whole of his army on to the Macon railroad so as to starve Hood into surrender. But before doing this he placed a battery of four and-a-half inch rifled guns in position, and steadily shelled the city day and night to make Hood think he had settled down to a regular siege. Sherman's plan amounted to nothing less than this,

SHERMAN'S MASTER STROKE.

He deliberately raised the siege, concentrated his whole force to the south of Atlanta, practically put his enemy between himself and his own line of communications, and used his forces against Hood's communications instead of against his entrenchments. It was a bold stroke, and was rendered all the more hazardous by the fact that Hood had sent the greater portion of his cavalry northwards to attack and destroy Sherman's single line of rail. That General, however, moved his supplies by country carts, and by the 30th August the whole Federal (Northern) Army, with the exception of Schofield's Corps, was between the two railroads which you will see by the map branch off at East Point. Schofield's Corps was about 11-2 miles from Red Oak station in the direction of East Point, and was covering the movements of the waggons conveying Sherman's supplies. Of course Sherman did not get into this position unmolested. As I have already told you there was almost daily fighting on a larger or smaller scale.

By this movement south the whole of the front of Atlanta was practically uncovered, and Hood jumped to the conclusion, that Sherman was retreating across the Chattahoochee. He therefore once more, on August 31st, burst out on Sherman and attacked him in the vicinity of Jonesboro, The action did not last more than two or three hours, but resulted in a loss to Hood of about 3,000 men, while Sherman's troops, fighting behind breastworks, suffered comparatively little.

SURRENDER OF ATLANTA.

Hood now perceived that the game was up, and setting fire to his rolling stock, depots and storehouses in Atlanta, blew up his surplus ammunition and evacuated the city. Having collected his Army at Lovejoy Station on the Macon railroad, he made off, first in a southerly direction, and then, turning northwards, he marched right up to Dalton (where, you remember, the campaign had commenced), in the vain attempt to cut off Sherman's supplies and draw him after him away from Atlanta. But all this is beyod the scope of the present lecture. On the 2nd September the Mayor of Atlanta formally surrendered the city to Sherman.

Thus ended the Campaign of Atlanta; a campaign full of interesting matter for all who will study it, a campaign which is one of the finest instances of a cleverly managed retirement on to a strong defensive position, and of an equally well managed advance. The failure of Hood's sorties from Atlanta is not in any way to be attributed to want of courage on the part of the Southerners, The Northern chroniclers testify in a noble and generous manner to the intrepidity and dash of their Confederate opponents. General J. T. Cox, speaks of them as an infantry never excelled in tenacity and courage, I who have made the American Civil War my study, and have read many books on it, have come to the conclusion that there was nothing to choose in the matter of pluck between the Northerners and the Southerners. Both were full of the best and most soldier like qualifications. Their ideas of discipline may be different to ours, but put them in the field with a real stiff job in front of them and they will do it or die in the attempt. I have noticed while reading the accounts of innumerable battles that attacks incessantly went on, even under unfavorable conditions, all day long until it was too dark even to die. The Federal losses in this five month.' campaign amounted to about 37,000, of whom over 5,000 were killed, and over 20,000 wounded. The loss of the Southerners is computed at not under 45,000.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BOMBAY ARSENAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Verax" in your edition of the 8th instant drew public attention to the dangerous character of a proposal, which, strange to say, received the sanction of the Secretary of State though it must involve an enormous expenditure of public money, unnecessarily, under circumstances which would make it not only a blunder but a crime.

The taxpayers of India took to H. E. the Viceroy in Council as the Gardian of the Public Purse to enquire more carefully into this matter than appears yet to have been done, and to avoid this wastage of the country's money by advising the Secretary of State to cancel his sanction to an ill-advised and dangerous experiment, both financially and politically.

The Bombay Arsenal is capable of enlargement to an unlimited extent by (1) taking down the three dilapidated catcha built residences in Castle Park, and using the enormous unoccupied spaces belonging to it outside the Arsenal walls; (2) making underground store-rooms; (3) removing our antiquated dingyfaced Town Hall which has been condemned over and over again for its want of acoustic properties to a more suitable place (4) absorbing the immense area occupied by the Custom House which was properly located where it is when everything had to pass throughout it, but which should now be in the immediate neighbourhood of the Docks, the present centres of the trade of the city, and this could easily and must eventually be done. The value of the Town Hall might be credited to the Provincial Revenues for the purpose of providing another edifice more worthy of the City in a more prominent commanding position than at present—say between the General Post Office and the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Head Office or on the Green opposite to the Municipal Office facing to the Victoria Terminus.

Many military works have not been properly thought out. Look at (a) the case of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee which was recommended and built at a cost of some 40 lakhs of rupees and has now been condemned and abolished, and they are now building a similar Factory at Coonoor at a cost of about 40 lakhs; (b) they set up Gun Carriage Factories in Bombay, Madras, and Fattegarh at a cost of some 80 lakhs of rupees and these are about to be broken up, and one Foctory for the whole of India is being built at Jabulpore at a cost of a crore and a quarter; (c) they built a Shot and Shell Factory at Cossipore at a cost of about 30 lakhs of rupees, and they are now about to remove it to Ishapore where another is to be erected at a cost mercifully unknown; (d) they are said to be considering the abolition of the Arsenal in Fort St. George in Madras which must have cost 40 to 50 lakhs of rupees, and putting up another Arsenal at a place and cost known to the Ordnance Faddists; (e) their gigantic project for the removal of the Bombay Arsenal and building up another one at a cost of 75 lakhs of rupees.

These closings and opening of factories and Arsenals—these Ordnance Fads as they may be called—will entail the spending of upwards of five crores of rupees which in the end may prove have been extended not with any tangible show of reason but to satisfy to the ideas of anti-economists.

Had the system of centralization which now seems to prevail among the heads of Military Departments been in vogue in 1857, and we had consequently had but one or two large Arsenals or factories in the heart of the country, say at Cawnpore, Lucknow, or Delhi, the history of the great mutiny might have had to be differently written and would have been a criminal folly, and it can be no less so in times like these when every effort should be honestly made to prepare to meet possible internal as well as external contingencies.

It is hoped that such considerations as these will lead their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to prevent this, the latest bit of Ordnance folly, from becoming an accomplished fact, and I know that you, Sir, will also raise your powerful voice in support of their action in that behalf lest it should be hereafter recorded in History that a calamity had befallen the Empire as a consequence of the failure of the heads of the administration in India to interpose in matters like these, vital to the welfare and, above all, the safety of the British Empire.—Yours &c, N. R.

THE shoemakers at Madrid recently combined to encourage dancing, with the object of wearing out as much shoe leather as possible. They hired several dancing halls and charged sixpence admission. Each admission ticket bears a coupon, twenty of which entitle the owner to a new pair of shoes free of charge at the union store.

THE baby of Mr. Phillippe de Vilmorin, though only a few weeks old, has already seen Japan, Russia, Germany, and France. Having been born in Japan, he was sent with his nurse to Peking, from there overland by the Trans-Siberian Railway, stopping at St. Petersburg, and has arrived via Germany safely in Paris.

RECENT excavations in Rome, Laffan's correspondent says, show that dentistry was practised many centuries ago. On the Via Rosella, which existed at the time of the old Roman Republic, a cave has been opened up which disclosed a number of graves set in niches. One skeleton of a woman was found with a perfectly modelled set of gold teeth.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS' INTERROGATORIES.

THE list of business for the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at Poona, on Friday, includes the following questions by Honourable Members :—

The Honourable the Chief of Ichalkaranji :—Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are making an inquiry in the matter of the collection of the Inamdar's revenue, as if it were Government revenue to remove the necessity of the Inamdars applying for assistance for the recovery of their revenue? If so, will Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiry?

LANDS IN ALIENATED VILLAGES.

The Chief of Achalkaranji will also ask if Government will pass orders that the lands of tenants in alienated villages failing to pay land revenue for three success-ive years "without any justifiable excuse" should be forfeited and sold for the arrears of revenue?

He further asks for the following information for the Districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Belgaum :—

(a) The number of alienated villages, (b) and the number of Inamdars holding powers under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code?

Government are also invited to state in how many cases penalty under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code has been levied from defaulting tenants in alienated villages in the Districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur since 1899, and to state if they would be prepared on application to invest more liberally the holders of alienated villages with special powers under section 84 of Act III of 1874 as amended by Act V of 1886?

VETERINARY INSTRUCTION IN GUJARATI.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asks if Government are aware that in the Salutri class attached to the Bombay Veterinary College the instructions are imparted through the medium of Hindustani and Marathi languages and there are no arrangements to impart instructions through the medium of Gujarati? Will Government be pleased to arrange that instructions in this class be given to Gujarti students through the medium of the Gujarati language?

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that on the Soparibag Road in the City of Bombay there existed 16 liquor shops within a distance of about 1,000 yards? Whether in the month of April last the Collector of Bombay gave a license for the opening of an additional shop? Whether any effort was made to ascertain the local public sentiment of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in connection with the opening of the new shop; and was that sentiment in favour of or against its opening?

REVISION SURVEY OF ANAND TALUKA.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh also invited Government to state whether at the Revision Survey of the Anand Taluka the inhabitants of Umreth were given notice to show cause why their village should not be transferred from group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 4-12-0 to group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 5 and that they never received any notice to show cause why their village should not be transferred to group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-12-0? Whether the Revision Settlement Officer and the Survey Commissioner were opposed to the transfer of the village to group II and whether finally Umreth was transferred to group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 5-12-0? and what was the total increase and what was the percentage of the increase in Umreth by its transfer from group IV to group II?

LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asks for information concerning the number, and character of the compulsory processes issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year 1902-03 and between the 1st of April to 31st July 1903 in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Broach? and also whether there are any arrears of the land revenue demands for the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 left for collection, or whether the uncollected balances for these years have been written off? If the balances be still left for collection, what are the amounts for recovery in the different Districts of the Presidency?

ASSESSMENT OF UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh inquires what is the present extent and estimated assessment of unoccupied assessed land in the talukas?

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

In view of the decision of the High Court that the Tribunal of Appeal constituted by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act of 1898 is not a Court of Justice and is not subject to the Revisional or Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Parekh inquires if Government intend to take any step to constitute the Tribunal of Appeal a Court of Justice and to subject it to the supervision of the High Court?

THE OPERATION OF THE REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Diksh it asks :—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table copies of the reports of District Officers with reference to areas in their respective Districts forfeited for non-payment of arrears and resettled on non-transferable tenure since the passing of the recent Land Revenue Code Amendment Act, and the observations, if any, on them by Divisional Commissioners. Also a statement showing for each District of the Presidency including Sind,—

(a) What areas have been forfeited for non-payment of arrears and relet on non-transferable tenure since the passing of the recent Land Revenue Code Amendment Act, specifying separately the areas compulsorily forfeited and those voluntarily forfeited, up to the end of June last or the latest date prior thereto for which figures are available. (b) The amounts of arrears for non-payment of which the forfeitures were carried out. (c) What, if any, were the remittances on the lands forfeited, prior to such forfeiture. And (d) whether due notices in both cases of forfeiture, compulsory or voluntary, were given to creditors and other parties concerned.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The same hon. member inquires what reductions in the land revenue assessments have been already ordered or are under contemplation in the different Districts of the Presidency in view of the agricultural deterioration that has taken place during the recent years of famine?

ABKARI REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit :—The Abkari revenue in the year 1875-6 was about Rs. 33'05 lacs, and in the year 1884-5 it rose to about Rs. 62'32 lacs. In the year 1894-5 to about Rs. 110'09 lacs and in the year 1901-2 to about Rs. 105'31 lacs. Will Government be pleased to state how much of this increased is due to enhancement of duties and excise rates and how much to increase of consumption? Will Government be pleased to state the number of liquor shops in different Districts of the Presidency?

Do Government intend to construct an irrigation canal from the Nira River to the Phaltan State, Malsiras and Pandharpur? If so, when is the work likely to be taken in hand?

TEACHER'S TRAINING COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad inquires.—Whether the scheme for establishing a College in Bombay for the training of teachers in Secondary Schools has been matured, and if so, when will the College be opened? Will Government be pleased to make a statement giving the details about the staff and working of the proposed College?

STUDENTS' QUARTERS.

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Elphinstone College about (1) the desirability or otherwise of continuing to house the students of the said College in the present residential quarters? and (2) of erecting the Telang Memorial Quarters in the proximity to the said quarters? Whether Government have come to any, and if so, what decision about the proposal to provide residential quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College?

THE INSOLVENCY COURT CLERKSHIP.

Whether Government in filling up the vacancy in the office of the Clerk of the Insolvency Court caused by the death of Mr. Jackson, intend to carry out the arrangement recommended by the Finance Committee of 1883 and contemplated by Government for so long a time of putting the Clerk on a fixed salary and crediting the fees to Government? Will Government be pleased to state the terms and conditions on which it is contemplated to appoint the new Clerk of the Insolvency Court?

SIND COURTS.

Whether Government have come to any, and if so, what decision about the reconstitution of the Sadar Court in Sind? Whether Government have adopted any, and if so, what measures for bringing the Mamlatdar's Court in Sind under some revisional jurisdiction?

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICI

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is many years now since the Duke of Devonshire was a member of the House of Commons, and to Commoners who are not among his acquaintances, therefore, he has become a somewhat unfamiliar figure. One sees him now and then, as one strolls in the House of Lords, and stands at the Bar, in the uncomfortable sheep-pen which is open to the members of other branch of the legislature. But then one can form very little impression of a man whom you see seated, and through the dim religious light of the House of Lords. One must never form an impression of man's appearance in either of the Houses of Parliament from his looks at a distance. The Houses of Parliament are a little like the kind of drawings rooms popular with the fashionable beauty who is a little on the wane. They have a merciful power of hiding wrinkles and softening pallor, and, finally, of mitigating the ravages of time, passion, and disillusion. It was, therefore writes A. P. in M. A. P. with a certain expectation of very great and perhaps melancholy change in the Duke of Devonshire, that, I saw him pass me by in St. James Park in the full blaze of a summer sunset, and amid the glaring glories of that wondrous bit of landscape on the banks of the lake. The result was an agreeable disappointment. The Duke of Devonshire, instead of looking older, looks, if anything, a good deal younger than he used to look in the House of Commons more than a decade of years ago. His step is fresh, springy, youthful; his face is fresh, ruddy, sunburnt—the complexion rather of country squire than of a man who spends a great part of his time in London crushes and routs and parties. And he was an exception to the general run of wealthy dukes—he seemed to me to be very well-dressed.

Whereby hangs a tale for to-day and a moral for all time. It is a moment when, owing to the complete upset of all the ordinary conditions of politics, everything is possible; and everybody is making his own combination of the old forces that are being scattered and of the new forces that are coming irresistibly into combination. And in all these combinations the Duke of Devonshire notably fills a big place. Everebody knows that there is a big conflict in the Unionist Cabinet and that there is an even bigger conflict in the Unionist rank and file. How that conflict is going to end it is impossible for any man to foretell. There is only one thing that seems to be certain, and that is, that the present state of things cannot go on for much longer. It is not only that there is a difference of opinion among the Ministers, but there is growing up that bitterness of feeling which differences of opinion between men who were agreed are almost certain to beget. The smash will come: but when will it come? how will it come? Will it come in October, or will the Ministry be able to stick together untill next March? In all probability it must be October or March; a continuance of the friction and of the differences beyond the latter of those months, is more than one can expect from even political human nature. And when the smash comes, who will be the smasher and who be smashed?

In any case, either of two solutions is possible. Either Mr. Balfour may continue to stand by Mr. Chamberlain, and then these two will remain, and the Free Traders, led by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Ritchie, will have to go; or Mr. Balfour and Mr Chamberlain may find themselves in a minority, and then, of course, there would have to be a reconstruction of the Ministry, when Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain would retire, and there would be another Prime Minister and another Cabinet. And the reader will see where the Duke of Devonshire comes in. If there should be another Cabinet, of course, the distined head of it would be the Duke of Devonshire. He is the one who, at the moment, carries most weight in that section of the Unionist party which still stands by Free Trade. And the prospect of the new and higher duties which he may be called upon to fulfil is already having its effect upon the Duke of Devonshire. He has been making excellent speeches lately in the House of Lords. The slovenliness, the carelessness, the apparent remoteness from all concern in the doings of the House and of his own department, which are the besetting vices of the Duke of Devonshire's speaking, have disappeared, and his oratory like his walk in St. James's Park, has been brisk, animated, a return to spirit of his youth. I heard so competent a judge of oratory as Mr. Bourke Cockran—himself, perhaps, the greatest orator in English-speaking countries—declare that one of the speeches he heard from the Duke of Devonshire on the Free Trade controversy recently in the House of Lords, was the weighiest, clearest, and most convincing statement of the case he had ever listened to.

Behind the Duke of Devonshire, as everybody knows there stand tremendous social influenes. He has immense wealth, ancient lineage, and a stainless record for frankness and integrity. The man in the street regards him as a man who is thoroughly straight who is not devoured by ambition, who is safe and steady, and who would not expose the State machine to the tremendous joltings which are always to be expected from a spirit so utterly restless as Mr. Chamberlain. And finally; the Duke has a wife of exceptionaly sound gifts who is, perhaps more ambitious for her husband than he is for himself.

As I looked after the retreating figure of the Duke on that Friday afternoon in St. James's Park, I remarked to my friend that one of the most singular things to me about the Houses of Parliament at this particular phase, was the extreme juvenility which it has elicited from so many men who, at another period, might well pass for elderly men, to whom life had no further emotions to give. The Duke of Devonshire is close to seventy, and so also is Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. And yet I venture to think that the extraordinary vigour and activity which are now to be seen in every movement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has come as a surprise even to those who know him well. He stalks up the floor of the House of Commons, great, ominous, menacing, with an ugly glitter in his strong eyes, and a figure of a slightness and alertness that might bring the blush of envy to even some of the athletics Adonises who are to be found on the benches below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House. It is but a few months since Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then what a different figure he was from the man of to-day He seldom even appeared in the House at all Now and then he gave a peep into the Chamber, but apparently the result was so unsatisfactory that he hastened out of the place again, And he was listless, distrait, evidently discontented with everything and everybody, and yet so tied to the wheel of official life as to be unable to release himself from its cured thraldom. What has produced the change?

The answer is simple. It is a proof of the eternal youth of ambition. When all other passions have died from the brests of men, that passion seems to burn with all the flame of youth. And when the moment comes, when ambition sees before it new horizons, then the flame breaks forth into a big blaze, and the man is young again. I have been told, by those who know him, that Mr. Chamberlain has shown the same recrudescence of his youth since he entered upon the great struggle in the centre of which he is now moving Every where in the House of Commons you see similar signs and portents. Mr. Gibson Bowles is a man of exceptional activity of mind and body at all times; but even he has his moments of fatigue; and he is conscious of the fact that, so long as the present regime lastst there it no chance of official life for him The present crisis has brought balm, vitality, renewed youth to Mr. Gibson Bowles. He is one of the most active members of Committee of Free Food Unionists, who are the sworn foes of Mr. Chamberlain and all his works and pomps. I do not speak of the feverish activity of Mr Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil. They are boys, and it is natural for them to be prominent and to be active. It is this blazing forth in the elders—in men of seventy and over seventy—the Goschens and the Jameses, as well as the Devonshires and the Ricks-Beaches—which is the startling phenomenon of the times.

There is but one exception. Mr. Balfour I had not seen well for some weeks. He appears only at Question time, and Question time is at an hour too early for a busy man like me to be in the House of Commons. I was almost startled by the change which has come over him during the few short months since he became Prime Minister. He had aged visibly. His face is paler, his hair thinner, his manners are languid, and on some occasions, when he has been heckled by Lord Hugh Cecil, he looks, I am told, like a hunted spirit. It is curious to see this man, thus aging, tired, listless, while there is all around him this raging activity and voracity of appetite and passion. But then Mr. Balfour has got what all the others are hungering for. And besides, Mr. Balfour isn't seventy. He is still too young to be crudely and ferociously ambitious.

The High Sheriff of Yorks, Sir William Cooke, has abandoned the practice of trumpeters proclaiming the arrival and departure of the judges of assize, and at the West Riding Assize, on the formal opening at Leeds, the coachmen of the judges wore no wigs.

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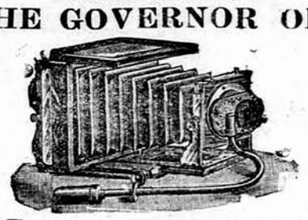

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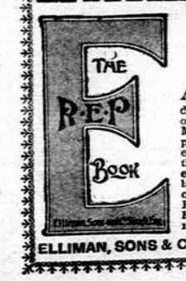

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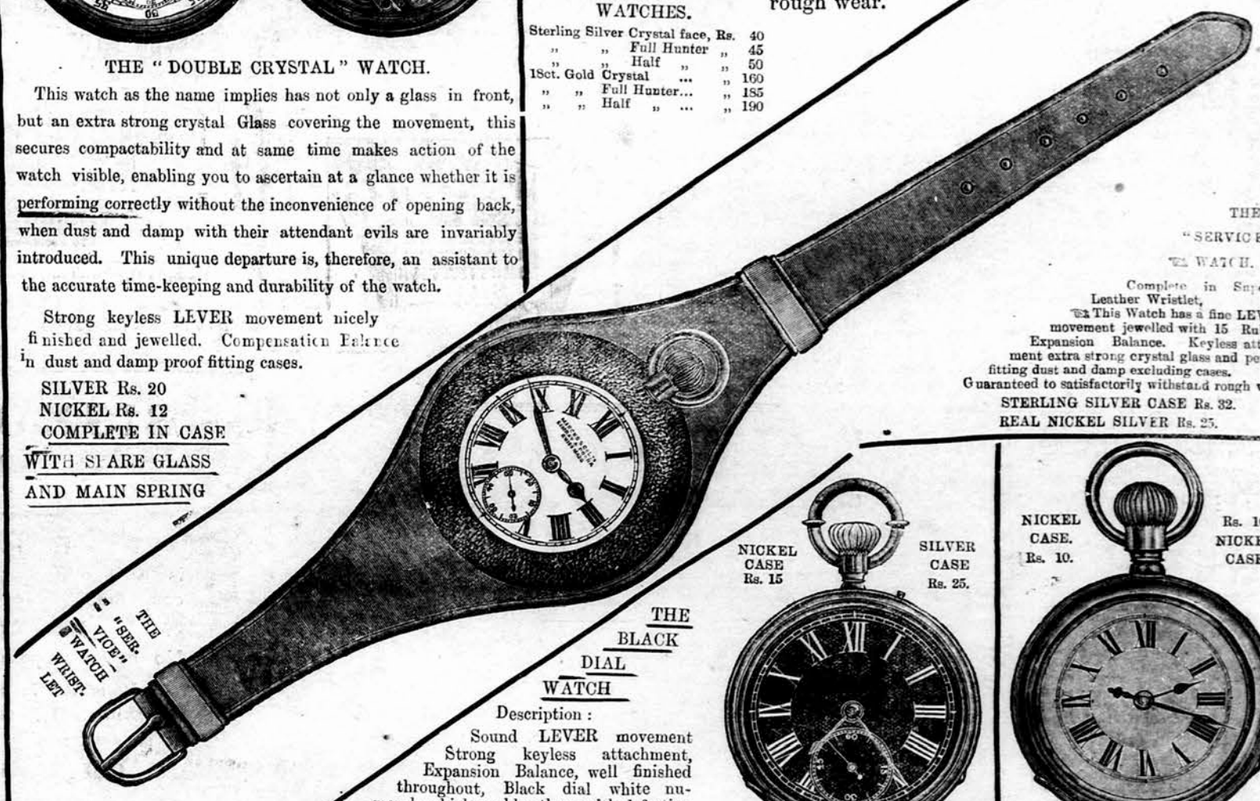

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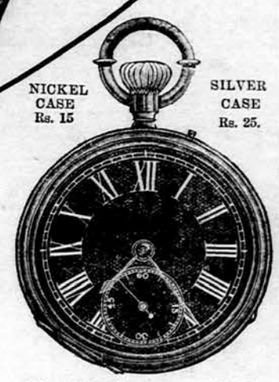

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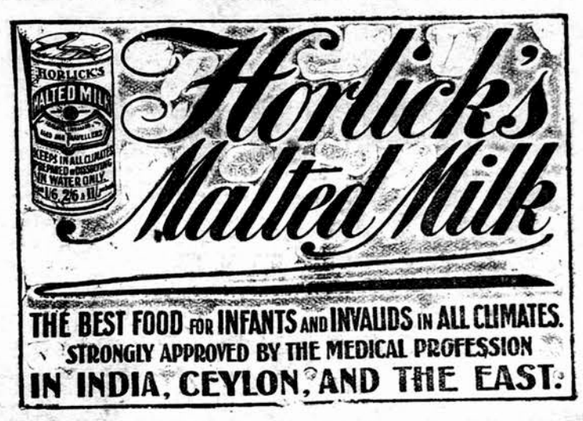
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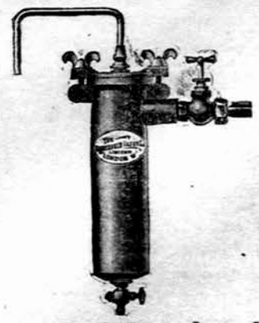

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